The Bombay Gazette

No. 7,820.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	,, 2 8
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPERIOR CHINA TEAS, in 2 lbs. Original Packets, at Rs. 2-4 each. These Packets have not been made up in Bombay. BAPTY BROTHERS, Elphinstone Circle.

THE New Indian Ready Reckoner, by Alex. Moorhouse, patronized by the Government of India, to be had from Treacher & Co., Limited. Price Rs. 1-12. Rs. 2 by post.

EXPERIENCED MECHANICAL ENGINEER OPEN to ENGAGEMENT the best of references. Address L.C., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

A BUSINESS MAN may obtain very comfortable quarters in the Fort for Rs. 45 per month. No Children. Address SELECT, *Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.—Mr. J. C. McCORD has been dismissed by me, and all Communications with reference to my Patent Composition cognizit to be addressed to B. CREGAN., No. 135, Breach Candy Road, Girgaum.

Bombay, 18th February 1874.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "CASHMERE," 1,062 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander F. Cotton, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 7th March 1874, at 4 P.M.

March 1874.		March 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	7	Leaves Tuticorin	1
,, Ratnagherry	8	,, Colombo	6
,, Vingorla	9	,, Galle	17
,, Goa	9	,, Negapatam	20
,, Carwar	9	,, Madras	22
,, Mangalore	10	,, Coconada	24
,, Cannanore	11	,, Vizagapatam	25
,, Tellicherry	11	,, Bimlipatam	25
,, Calicut	12	,, Coppalipore	26
,, Beypore	12	,, Paloo Point	27
,, Cochin	13	Arrives at CALCUTTA	29
,, Alleppy	13		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

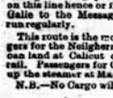
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. PUNJAUB, 1,079 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavis, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th February 1874 at 2 P.M.

Feb. 1874.		March 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	27	Leave BUSREH	15
,, Kurrachee	March 3	,, Mahonerah	18
,, Gundur	4	,, Koo	18
,, Muscat	6	,, Koweit	20
,, Bunder Abbas	8	,, Bushire	20
,, Linga	10	,, Linga	25
,, Bahrein	12	,, Bunder Abbas	27
,, Bushire	12	,, Muscat	29
,, Koo	14	,, Gundur	31
,, Mahomerah	14	,, Kurrachee	April 3
Arrive BUSREH	15	Arrive BOMBAY	6

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,079 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavis, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th February 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 810 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 6th March 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 25th March.

THE ss. YEDDO, 1,808 Tons Register, has sup-rior accommodation (amidship) in Saloon on upper deck. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES of PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board :

To Liverpool, 1st Class.....Rs. 500

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—To be followed about 12th April by the magnificent new ss. COLOMBO, 2,600 Tons.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., of GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Including Fees, through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"ASIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st March 1874.

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.

"INDIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. TENEDOS, arrived from LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW, are requested to send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and count-signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents s.s. Tenedos.

Bombay, 24th February 1874.

ENCAUSTIC & GEOMETRICAL TILES. BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS. REPRODUCTION OF ANCIENT WORK.

IMPERISHABLE PAVEMENTS FOR

Churches,	Institutions,	Halls,
Schools,	Conservatories,	Corridors,
Clubs,	Vestibules,	Dairies, &c.

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR WARM CLIMATES,

Manufactured of the celebrated J ckfield and Broseley clays and arranged in the most beautiful patterns, Glazed Hearth Tiles. Wall and Bath Tiles. Designs and E timates on application to

CRAVEN, DUNNILL & CO. (Limited), Jackfield Works, near Ironbridge, Shropshire, ENGLAND.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

By all Dealers throughout the World.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 2nd March, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. DECCAN, 3,128 Tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain W. Soames, R.N.R., will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,

Superintendent.

Bombay, 23rd February 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 10th March 1874, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. CHINA, (3,050 Tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. G. Perkins, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 7th March.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th February 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

DECCAN	3,128 Tons	600 H.P.	March 1874.
MALWA	2,933 ,,	450 H.P., 16th	do.
HINDOSTAN	3,113 ,,	600 H.P., 30th	do.
PERSIA	3,777 ,,	650 H.P., 13th	April 1874.
MIRZAPORE	3,763 ,,	600 H.P., 27th	do.
INDUS	3,473 ,,	600 H.P., 11th	May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	,, 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SUNDAY GOODS, &c., at the shop of Messrs. Bolton & Co. in Elphinstone Circle, Fort, (owing to their removal to the new Premises.)

THIS DAY, THUR DAY, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned shop, in Elphinstone Circle, of sundry Goods, consisting Oilmanstores, Perfumery, Soap, Toys, Lamps, Ammunition, Glass-door Cupboards, Wines, Beer, Claret, and Sundry Miscellaneous Articles, &c., &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few cases of very fine golden sherry, just imported via Canal by the S. S. Nile.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th February 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 12 APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property, situate at French Candy or Tardeo Road.

Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed by the sub-mortgagee to sell by Public Auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of March, at 4 o'clock P.M., on account and risk of Merwanjee Nu serwanjee Nadershaw, and Pestonjee Byramjee Heerajee Colah, pursuant to the power of sale contained in the deeds of mortgage, the following property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of freehold salt batty ground, or farasbandi, with the two bungalows and other uses, situate on the east side of Breach Candy or Tardeo Road, in the sub-district of Bhoolehwar, Bombay, formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 6 and 6A and now under Nos. 15 and 16, containing by admeasurement 98 burgas and 3 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Collector of Land revenue under Nos. 525 and 526, and bounded on the east by the said Breach Candy or Tardeo Road, on the north partly by property of Jesha Lodha and partly by the salt batty ground of the said Merwanjee Nadershaw, and on the south partly by the salt batty ground belonging to the late Justonjee Sorabjee and partly by the property of Muddon Bhicajee, which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of Burjorjee Rustomjee Mistria Forescman and the said Pestonjee Byramjee Heerajee Colah respectively.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th February 1874.

G.'s LINIMENT

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the cure of mange and other skin diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

Per Bottle : Re. 1-8.

Prepared only by TAYLOR & Co.

Chemists, Rampart Row,

BOMBAY.

TRADE MARK.

ON A WREATH, A LION RAMPANT GARDANT, HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.

ELLWOOD'S HATS AND HELMETS.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW. | LONDON.

46, Washington Street. | 84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—Possilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in Rain Water Goods, Verandahs, Columns & Lamps, Railing and Gates, Conservatories, School Fittings, Tomb Railing, Covered Ways, Washhand Basins, Terminals, Balconies, Closets and Urinals, Cresting, Fountains, Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIP TION. Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or refe ence to firm in England.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Rai way Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stati ns belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimation of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to fo ce their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially available to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

BICKERSTETH AND CO., Leigh, near Manchester, sole Manufacturers of BICKERSTETH'S COMPOSITION for COVERING BOILERS, CYLINDERS, PIPES, &c. Non-conducting, Non-combustible, and Anti-corrosive.

Trade Mark—"B. & Co., Leigh" (in diamond).

Adapted for Stationary, Locomotive, or Marine Boilers, Cylinders, Pipes or the surfaces of any vessel in which the retention of heat is a desideratum. In Steamers, the heat in the engine room, &c., is so much reduced as to be of the greatest relief to engineers and firemen. A saving of twenty-five per cent. in fuel is effected, and the composition (when properly applied) will last as long as the boiler, pipe, &c. The steam is kept perfectly dry, passing through any length of piping *without condensation.*

The Leigh Boiler Anti-Incrustation Composition

Agents wanted in every Manufacturing Town and District throughout the World.

For Copies of Testimonials, and all other information, apply to BICKERSTETH & Co., as above.

SHACKLETON & Co., EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS, 45, BOTOLPH LANE, AND 2, GROCER'S HALL COURT, LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
WILTSHIRE BACON
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and MEDA CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first-rate London Houses.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. VESPASIAN, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter-signature, to PAY FREIGHT, and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders

No Claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents for Captain s. s. Vespasian.

Bombay, 26th February 1874.

BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY. —The ANNUAL MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held in the Bible Society's Rooms (corner of the Esplanade), on FRIDAY, the 27th February at 8 P.M.

Friends are invited to attend.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL, BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

TERMS 5 RUPEES PER DAY.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED for the PURPOSE of BALANCING on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 3rd and 4th proximo.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 24th February 1874.

NOTICE.—There will be a SALE of BLACKWOOD LOGS and of KHEIR FIREWOOD at GHOREBUNDER, in the Salsette Talooka, on THURSDAY, the 12th March next.

Sale to commence at 10 A.M. For particulars apply to the Undersigned.

F. BIRKBECK,

Deputy Conservator of Forests, Tanna.

Tanna Districts, 16th February 1874.

TO SPORTSMEN.—Messrs. Wm. WATSON & Co., 23, Apollo Street, have been authorized to OFFER FOR SALE a first-class BREECH LOADING PINFIRE TIGER RIFLE, DOUBLE BARRELLED, 12-bore, by Boss & Co., St. James' Street, London. Low Trajectory, very accurate, a first-rate weapon for Tiger and Bison shooting on the Malabar Coast.

In case with Shell-moulds, Cartridges, &c., Rs. 350. Original Cost £70.

Bombay, 24th February 1874.

THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

ORGAN RECITAL.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY, FRIDAY, FEB. 27, 1874.

Committee :

W. G. Pedder, Esq., President.

Archdeacon Leigh Lye.	Dr. Thom.
H. F. LeMesurier, Esq.	Rev. W. Maule.
Major Kenneway.	Tudor Trevor, Esq.
Hamilton Maxwell, Esq.	F. C. Constable, Esq.
James Taylor, Esq.	G. F. Henry, Esq.

THE Gentlemen abovenamed form a COMMITTEE for the purpose of RAISING FUNDS in aid of the BENGAL FAMINE RELIEF by arranging for an ORGAN RECITAL in the Town Hall.

Tickets, One Rupee each, to be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned, H. Hamman Street, Fort; at Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co.; at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co.; and at Messrs. RISE & Co.

The Performances will commence punctually at half-past five o'clock p.m.

MILLION PRICES ! MILLION PRICES !

LAST WEEK ! LAST WEEK ! LAST WEEK !

OF

BLONDIN, THE HERO OF NIAGARA,

Previous to his departure for Singapore by the P. and O. Mail on March 7th,

TO-DAY, will give his ASTOUNDING PERFORMANCE on the High Rope.

Doors open at 4 P.M. Performance to commence at 5 P.M., precisely.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES AS FOLLOWS :

First Class Rs. 2; Second Class Re. 1; Third Class Promenade Eight Annas.

Children under ten years admitted at Half Price to the First and Second Class only.

NOTICES.

BADMINTON.

All Requisites for this Game, in strong Case complete, Rs. 30. SPARE BATS AND SHUTTLECOCKS.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO., BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

WISHING TO LIQUIDATE our BUSINESS by the month of May next, we have priced all our Articles for Sale at Cost Price.

We shall, therefore, be losing all Customs, Forwarding, and Insurance Charges, and will simply add to the cost of our Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery the difference of the Exchange. We shall be thankful to those persons who owe us money if they would kindly send us the amount of their Accounts as soon as possible.

Also Customers who have entrusted us with Watches, Jewellery, &c., for repairs, making arrangements to claim their property before the 1st of May next.

CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.

Bombay, Feb. 9, 1874.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

MESSRS. DOLLOND, OPTICIANS, OF 1, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

HAVING received information that TELESCOPES, &c., are now being sold in various parts of India stamped DOLLAN, and not Dollond, beg to state that they are not of their manufacture.

The above Reward will be paid to any one giving such information as shall lead to the conviction of the offenders.

All Telescopes now made by DOLLOND bear their Registered Number and Trade Mark,

Messrs. DOLLOND, 1, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, where all Orders will be immediately attended to.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

Established 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS,

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun and Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.

Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,

Patentees and Manufacturers.

57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LO.

ENGLISH GOODS (Via Suez Canal) AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,

50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, Corner of Cheapside, London,

ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE,

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements, Household Furniture, Boots and Shoes, Musical Instruments, Wines and Spirits, Ironmongery, Ales and Beers, Fire-arms, Preserved Provisions, Agricultural Implements, Stationery, Cutlery, Perfumery, Carriages, Books, Saddlery and Harness, Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes

D. NICHOLSON & CO., 50, 51 & 52, St. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

NOTICES.

FRENCH COMIC OPERA.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

ON SATURDAY, the 28th FEBRUARY, NEW AND BEAUTIFUL PERFORMANCE,

Under the Distinguished Patronage of HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PHILLIP WODEHOUSE, K.C.B.

GIVEN BY

MONS. AND MADAME BERGER-DEPLACE, Lyrical Artistes from the First Theatres from Paris.

PART I.

UN COQ EN JUPON,

Comic Opera in one Act. Music by F. CHASSIGNE.

PART II.

SELECTED VOCAL INTERMEDE.

PART III.

SAUVONS LA CAISSE,

Operette bouffe in one Act. Music by CH. LECOQ.

The Popular Author of the Celebrated Comic Opera

LA FILLE DE MADAME ONGOT.

Doors Open at 8½. Commence at 9½ punctually.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4
Family, to admit 3	,, 10
Stalls	,, 3
Gallery	,, 2
Pit	,, 1

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co., Hummum Street.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition returns insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

1,00,000 RUPEES, and larger SUMS of MONEY, available to EUROPEANS only, as advances for purchasing in Bombay Cotton for English and Continental Markets, at 9 per cent. interest, and 1 per cent. Commission. For terms apply to

WILLIAM STRIP.

Ahmedabad, 20th February 1874.

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 220 per SHARE, for the year ending 30th June 1873, will be PAID at the Registered Office, No. 5, Hornby Row, on and after the 4th March.

By Order of the Directors,

C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Government have been pleased to sanction the REDEMPTION of PENSION and TAX CESSES on LAND, situated in the Town and Island of Bombay, on one lump sum, of 25 times their value. Holders of such lands desirous of redeeming the Cesses, and becoming thereby Sole Owners of the Lands, are requested to call at the Collector's Office, New Secretariat Building, and any information which they desire on the subject will then be furnished to them.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT, Acting Collector.

Bombay Collector's Office, 23rd February 1874.

NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a MEETING of HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE for the TOWN and ISLAND of BOMBAY will be held at the Town Hall, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing a Member of the Municipal Corporation to take the place of Colonel Hancock, who has resigned.

E. BINGLEY, Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

Bombay, 18th February 1874.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON March 1st the UP MIXED will LEAVE AHMEDABAD for SURAT at 10-30 A.M., and SURAT for BOMBAY at 6-30 A.M., Madras time.

The Down Mixed will leave Surat for Ahmedabad at 6-0 A.M.

Local and Through Trains will leave Colaba for Bandora, at 6-40, 7-0, 7-30, 8 15, 8-30, 9-15, 10-30, 11-0, 12-1 A.M., and 1-0, 1-45, 3-1, 4-0, 5-35, 5-55, 6-30, 7-30 and 9-0 P.M., and Bandora for Colaba at 5 45, 7-3, 8 11, 9-50, 10-3, 12 0 A.M., and 12-45, 1 45, 2-45, 3-30, 4-15, 5-0, 5-26, 6-20, 7-30, 8-25 and 10-0 P.M.

The Trains over the Dhuhboe and Patree Branches will also leave Station as under.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 17th February 1874.

NOTICE.—The Undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the HOLEE HOLIDAYS, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 3rd and 4th proximo :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation, G. HAMILTON TRAILL, Pro. Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China, D. FINLAYSON, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, J. A. SIMPSON, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris, M. LANDON, Manager.

For the National Bank of India, Limited, Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.

For the Agra Bank, Limited, W. BLACKHALL, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 23rd February 1874.

THE GREAT DECCAN DERBY SWEEP.

OPEN TO ALL INDIA.

Committee of Management :

COLONEL HACKETT.	COLONEL CLAY.
CAPTAIN DOBBS.	CAPTAIN TURNER.

Tickets, Government Rs. 10 each. Five per cent. to be deducted from the gross amount for the benefit of the Hyderabad (Moulali) Race Fund.

Rs. 1,000 will be divided among the Starters. After deducting expenses the balance will be divided as follows, viz.

Winners to take two-thirds.
Second horse one-quarter.
Third horse one twelfth.

Lottery will be drawn at the Public Rooms, Secunderabad, in the presence of the Stewards on the Monday before the Race. No applications for Tickets received after twelve o'clock on that day.

Applications are requested by remittances to be made to the Honorary Secretary, Moul-Ali Races, Hyderabad.

Remittances to be made in Moondies, Currency Notes, or Transfer Receipts. Address,

HON. SECRETARY, Hyderabad Races, Public Rooms, Secunderabad.

Moul-Ali, 7th February 1874.

POONA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION, 1874.

A FINE ARTS EXHIBITION will be HELD at POONA in SEPTEMBER, consisting of PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETCHINGS, &c.

Prizes will be awarded to Amateurs for

1st—The best Oil Painting.
2nd—The best Water Colour Painting.
3rd—The best Landscape in Oils (Indian Subject).
4th—Ditto ditto in Water Colours (Indian Subject).
5th—The best Series of Sketches (not less than four).
6th—The best Figure Subject, in either Oils or Water Colours.
7th—The best Composition by a Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier.
8th—The best Original Composition by a Native.

The Prizes will be open to competitors from all parts of India for bona fide Original Compositions which have not previously gained Prizes at any Exhibition in the Bombay Presidency.

The Committee will be glad to receive Pictures on loan for Exhibition, including those not entitled to Prizes by the above Rule.

Only one Prize in Oils and one in Water Colours can be taken by any one person.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Undersigned at Poona.

T. WADDINGTON, Lt.-Col., Honorary Secretary.

Just Published, Price Rs. 7-8.

THE INDIAN LAW EXAMINATION MANUAL,

BY

FENDALL CURRIE,

Of Lincoln's Inn, City Magistrate of Lucknow.

THE object of this work is to provide Students with the subjects in which they have to be examined, in a shape easy to commit to memory.

The series of Questions and Answers herein collected are taken from the General Acts having reference to India, in which :—

1. The successful candidates for the Indian Civil Service competitive examination are examined.
2. Also the subjects they have to take up in India for their Lower and Higher Standard Departmental Examinations.
3. Subjects taken up by Staff Corps and Uncovenanted Officers appointed to Civil Appointments in India.
4. Subjects in which Moonsiffs, Sudder Ameens, and Police Officers are examined.
5. Subjects in which Indian Students are examined at the Inns of Court examinations.
6. Subjects in which every person obtaining a certificate as Pleader, Attorney at Law, Advocate or Vakeel in any part of British India, has to pass a satisfactory examination.

THACKER, VINING, & CO.

BURJORJEE'S PAAKH, or ELECTUARY. —A certain and well known Indian remedy for impaired digestive organs, purifying the blood and giving strength to the nervous system generally. It is made in the form of a pleasant Sweetmeat, in convenient size boxes. Full particulars of its efficacy may be learnt of the Manufacturer. Rs 3 per box.

BURJORJEE'S SPECIFIC FOR THE TEETH, Re. 1 per packet.

This Specific has been popular for years. Directions for use with each packet may be had of the Manufacturer.

Wedding and other Cakes, richly ornamented, made to order,

BURJORJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.—PLEASURE AND BUSINESS. BOMBAY RACES !!!

The GRAND STAND, next to the Byculla Club, from which the most magnificent view of the whole Course can be obtained from the start to finish.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co., Fort, or at the Stand on Race Days.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

NEW AND SECOND HAND PIANOS

BY BROADWOOD AND SONS, COLLARD AND COLLARD, AND OTHERS.

HARMONIUMS BY THE BEST MAKERS.

PIANO FORTES FOR HIRE.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.

NEW MUSIC EVERY MAIL, AT ENGLISH PRICES.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO., BOMBAY.

NEW GOODS FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND COMPANY have just received a choice Selection of the following New Goods :—

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT. FOR CASH.

QUITE FRESH GLOVES.	Rs.	As.
Ladies' White Kid	2	12

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[WEDNESDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY.

Remittances on London during the afternoon weakened, as a large amount of Bank Bills was placed at 1s. 11¼d. for six months' sight. Slightly lower rates than our quotations may have been obtained for first class six or three months' credit.

Government Paper firm and advancing.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 11¼d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 11d.
Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 10 13/16d.
Documents, 6 months' sight	1s. 11¼d.
Documents, 3 do.	1s. 11¼d.
Credit Bills, 6 do.	1s. 11 7/16d.
Credit 3 do.	1s. 11 3/16d.

On Colombo Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 98
Do. demand 99¾ to 99¾
On Madras 30 days' sight 99¼
Do. demand par
On Ch na Bonds Bills, 60 days' sight. 218½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	107½ to ¾
Four & half per cent.	102½
Four per cent.	102½
Four and half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	105½
15 years' Debenture Loans	102½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 6 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	97
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	111

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand	9 per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	9 ,,
Do. on Merchandise	11 ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	10 ,,
Bank Bills	9 ,,
Mercantile Paper	12 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-9
Napoleons	,, 9 90
Mexican Dollars	,, 1 22
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 0 21½
Bar Silver	,, 1 06½
Gold Lee	,, 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	,, 16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	,, 16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Ready steam tonnage is so scarce that £3 has been paid to-day for Liverpool: the pressure is for February shipment guaranteed; but for March the Potomac accepted £2·15: not much desire to anticipate future requirements. Sail, a large business has been done both for ready and time, at £2-15 to £2-16-3, showing an advance of 2s. 6d. per ton for ready shipment; and rates have a strong upward tendency.

London	Cotton	No ship
	Cutch	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 11s. 3d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 11s. 3d.
	Myrabollams	£1 15s. 0d.
	Outr bds	£0 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£3 0s.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 0s. 0d.
Venice		£3 0s. 0d.
Trieste		£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool		£3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 13s. 9d.
	Seeds	£2 13s. 9d.
	Cotton	£2 13s. 9d. to £2 15s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

WEDNESDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY.

Market rising for Bank of Bombay 2nd issue and Calaba Land shares. Spinning shares steady.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value Rupees	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.		p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p. ct	Do of Bombay New	735
16,000	500	100	5 p. ct	Do 2nd Res. issue	272½
6,350	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,140
11,000	250	all	3 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of India, London & China	263
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	175
32,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	126
16,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	426

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8 0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	233
.....	£20	10 9 1 0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13 10 7	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	S. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 6 5 1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

6,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land C	1,330
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	108
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	910
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company Limited	360

* Rs. 100 per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,540
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,860
300	20000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,900
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,325
1,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	275
5,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,720
750	2,000	all	200p.	Great Eastern	2,600
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,285
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.	Manockji Petit's	1,340
960	1,000	1 11	100p	Morarjee Spinning	1,320
800	2,500	a l	150p.	Oriental	3,775
400	2,500	400	200p.*	Royal	2,3 0
500	1,000	all		Soondercdas Spinning	1,425

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,600
200	2,000	1,100	150do	Albert Co, Kurrachee	900
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	200
150	12,000	1,000	100ps.	Apollo Press Co.	5,000
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co.	800
300	500	all	50 p.s	Do New	200
350	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	500
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700
800	1,250	all	80 *	Colaba Press Co.	3,900
250	2,000	all	250ps.	East India Press Co.	2,230
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.	4,200
800	2,000	1,800	75 ps	Framji Cowanji Press Co	350
300	1,000	all	70 ps	French Press Co	625
350	5,000	1,465	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	750
200	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	550
600	2,000	5 00	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,900
100	2,500	750	125 p.	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	1,000
400	250	75	125 ps	Soinde Press Co.	500
144	1,000	750	...	Soinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,100
121	1,500	1,320	Rs. 8*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,100
150	250	all	80 ps.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	80 ps*	Volkart United Press Co.	950

* Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,000	1,500	125ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,350
1,000	50	al	45p.c	Bombay Gas Company	6
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	115
2,250	200	100	8 p. c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	12½ ps.	Mechanics' Build'g Co.	28
	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	405
	250	all	40 ps.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	18	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	0

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The Market remains in the same position, and prices are well supported. There are a good many buyers at current figures, and consequently a fair business is being done. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

500	pieces Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 5¼ lbs.	at	Rs.	3 5 0
1,00	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 6	,,	,,	3 14 0
500	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 7	,,	,,	4 0 6
1,870	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 7	,,	,,	4 3 6
500	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 7	,,	,,	4 2 0
1,000	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 5¼	,,	,,	5 8 0
3,407	,, ,, Madapollams	32 ,, 24 ,, 3	,,	,,	1 14 6

COTTON, &c.

Reuter's of Tuesday evening reports the Liverpool Market as closing dull, with Surats quiet but steady. Sales of the day are only about 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 are taken off on account of speculation and for exports, and of which 3,500 are Surats, showing as it does that there continues a fair demand for our sorts at previous prices. Notwithstanding the dull state of the Market we notice a recovery of 1/16d. per lb. in the price of Comrawuttee, which now stands at 5¼d. per lb. In the quotations of other descriptions we observe no change whatever. Fair Dhollerah is still quoted at 5¼d per lb., Broach at 6¾d., Tinnevelly at 5¾d., Dharwar at 6¾d., and Orleans at 8 3/16d. per lb. The Markets at New York are closed on account of the holidays. Imports at Liverpool are larger than we have had to report for a few days back, the figure wired being no less than 80,000 bales. Price Goods continue quiet with little enquiry, but prices show no change. 40 inch 7lb. Shirtings are quoted at 7s. 4½d. per piece, 8½ lb. at 8s. 10½d., 3½ lb. Madapollams at 3s. 4½d., and 40-. Mulesat 1s. 0¾d per lb. Coffee has been quiet, and M. P. Ceylon has declined 1s. per cwt., being quoted at 130s. per cwt. Cocoanut Oil has undergone no change in value, and our previous quotations remain quite unaltered. Calcutta Linseed continues to fetch 63s. 6d., and Rapeseed 51s. per quarter. Bar Silver is quoted at 58 9/16d. per oz., being an advance of 1/16d. from the lowest point. The Cotton Market here has been steady, and prices show no change whatever. An active enquiry continues, and the purchases of the day amount to no less than 1,500 candies. The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday.

50	candies New Bhownuggur	at	Rs.	175-75½
50	,, ,, Hingunghaut F. P. B.	at	,,	205
225	,, ,, Broach M. G. (10 days)	at	,,	189-90
25	,, ,, Akola F. P. B.	at	,,	187
25	,, ,,	at	,,	186
100	,, ,, Khandesh	at	,,	160
100	,, ,, ,,	at	,,	162
100	,, ,, ,,	at	,,	165-68
100	,, ,, ,,	at	,,	155-57
50	,, ,, ,,	at	,,	160
50	,, ,, Verawul	at	,,	162
50	,, ,, Nuggur	at	,,	177
250	,, ,, (20 days)	at	,,	175
50	,, ,, Cutch (April)	at	,,	165
175	,, ,, Karanja F. P. B.	at	,,	174
200	,, ,, Dhollera (April)	at	,,	170-71
75	,, Old Veerumgaum (April)	at	,,	128

METALS.

500	cwts Yellow Metal Braziers	at Rs. 48	per	cwt.
800	,, Copper Braziers	at ,, 37½	,,	

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 21st February 1874.

Open 411¼ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	35,400	0	0
Merchandize	89,024	0	0
Earth Trains	.....		
Electric Telegraph	753	0	0
Total Rs.	1,25,177	0	0

Corresponding week in February 1873. Open 389½ Miles.

Coaching	51,942	0	0
Merchandize	77,027	0	0
Earth Trains	1,203	0	0
Electric Telegraph	667	0	0
Total Rs.	1,30,839	0	0
Increase Rs.	5,662	0	0

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Oorun (s)	Nacoda	Cutch, Feb. 22.
25	Avoca (s)	Symons	Hongkong, Feb. 5.
25	Vespasian (s)	Alexander	London.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Richmond (s)	Young	Bassein.

The ship St. Bernard, Jourdain, to Penang, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer Cashmere, to Coast, Calcutta, &c. Steamer Oorun, to Cutch.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
20 Agra (s) Sharp Akyab, Feb. 13.
Pearl (s) Doers Akyab, Feb. 16.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.
20 Steamers Lawislator and Hindostan. Ships Warwick Castle and Shelomith.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS

Feb.
23 Satara (s) Bombay.
Chaldea (s) Calcutta.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—FEBRUARY 24.

Tickell, Lieutenant, 68th Foot, on duty, from Poona.
Stewart, Lieutenant, 68th Foot, on duty, from Poona.
Proudfoot, Lieutenant, 9th Regiment Native Infantry, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Watson, Lieutenant Colonel, 66th Regiment, on leave, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES—FEBRUARY 25.

Hall, Major, Royal Artillery, to join, to Kirkee.
Cahusac, Colonel, 16th Regiment Native Infantry, to join, to Mhow.
Biggs, Lieutenant, 109th Regiment, from leave, to Dinapore.

DAILY IMPORTS.—25TH FEBRUARY.

FROM LONDON.

Ava, s, 5 casks brasswire, Tyabally Abdoolalby; 5 cases photographs, Pemington & Co.; 25 barrels tar, Roybhoy Ookabhoy; 61 cases hock, 24 cases mosselle, 6 cases burgundy, and 50 cases champagne, C. Bonnevialle & Co.; 10 barrels rosin, Abdoolhoosein Tyabjee; 3 cases cochineal, N. and B Wadia & Co.
Bondicea, s, 5 cases plateglass, Cawasjee Dhunjeebhoy.
Rinaldo, s, 25 kegs lead ore and 12 casks sal ammoniac, C N Gomes & Co.
Zambesi, s, 75 cases paper, Volkart Bros.
Strathclyde, s, 9 cases cognac, Cutler Palmer & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Asia, s, 100 cases brandy, Jeewanjee Ruttonjee's Sons; 70 cases brandy, Aderjee Dorabjee; 155 cases brandy, M. and E. Bezonjee; 102 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—25TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Amoyne, 2 cwts coir yarn, Samjee Padumjee; 300 bales cotton Killick Nixon & Co; 500 bales cotton, Finlay Muir & Co; 50 bales cotton and 25 ,, ,, wool, Framjee Sealey & Co: 100 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co.
Thunderbolt, 200 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.
Gadahill, 109 cwts coir yarn, Soondardass Mooljee.
Norah Greame, 100 bales cotton, Greadon Tippet & Co; 121 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Shamlaj; 73 bales cotton, Canjeebhoy Lalljee & Co.
Flora, 100 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.
Dreadnought, 50 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co; 156 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.
Trent, s, 300 bales cotton, N. Manuckjee & Co; 200 bales cotton, A. Kunkler & Co; 150 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co; 50 bales cotton, Aisen Riebs & Co; 10 bales wool, J. Yuria; 105 bales cotton, The L. A. and A. Co; 28 bales skins, W. A. S. Mohidin Salle & Co; 50 bales wool, L. Govindjee; 67 bales cotton, Finlay Muir & Co; 217 bags linseed, and 9 bags wheat, A. Trading Co; 250 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co; 49 bales cotton, Framjee Sands & Co; 500 bales myrabollams, J. H. A. Kurim; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Yuria: 40 bales cotton, Damoder Heerjee; 55 bales wool, Bhimjee Girdhur.
Neera, s, 7 bags wheat, Stearns Hobart & Co; 12 bales hides, T. Futtabhoy; 130 cwts coir yarn, G. Megjee; 500 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 150 bales wool, Jaitha Yuria.

FOR LONDON.

Indian Empire, 500 cwts wet dates, Inderjee Mussey.
Lombardy, s, 247 pieces E. teeth A. R. K. Mahomed.
Deccan, s, 1 case shawls, H. H. Adum; 360 pieces ivory, J. Peerbhoy; 19 cases dry ginger and 207 bags coffee, N. Khatow; 8 cases fishmaws, Mahomed Allana.

FOR HAVRE.

Deccan, s, 100 bales cotton, Bhimjee Shamjee & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Asia, s, 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.
Lombardy, s, 150 bales cotton Killick Nixon & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Aretusa, s, 50 bales cotton, A. Kunkler & Co.
Royal Standard, s, 50 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.
Lombardy, s, 100 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 150 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.

Aretusa, s, 400 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.
Lombardy, s, 300 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Royal Standard, s, 350 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co; 300 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Lombardy, s, 29 bundles cloves, Behrend Brothers.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Mar. 2	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 6	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	Feb. 27	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	Mar. 7	4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	,, 10	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 23	5-30 P.M.	6 30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday during the fair season, and on Friday during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8.	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

The next Overland Mail Steamer will leave Bombay as under:—

7 P.M.

Monday.....Mar. 2.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding 0 as ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follow:—

6 P.M.

Tuesday.....Mar. 10

Registered letters will be received up till 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The next Australian Mail will leave as under:—

Saturday.....Mar. 7

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mauritius and Reunion Mails *via* Aden will be despatched with the Homeward Overland Mails leaving Bombay on the following dates:—

Regular date.	*Supplemental date.*
Monday ..... April 13	Monday ..... March 23.
,, ... May 11	,, ... April 20.
	,, ... May 18.

It is not certain that the Supplemental Mails will catch the Steamer to Mauritius and Reunion, but they may.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

Kurrachee and Persian Gulf steamers will leave as under:—

Friday.....† Feb. 27 Friday .....March 6.

† Persian Gulf steamer.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O., and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

The *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10	0
Per Copy	,,	0	4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

Residents of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. Thacker & Co.'s, or Messrs. Phillips & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the Indian Edition of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

With a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

PETERS—DHANJIBHAI—February 20th, at the Free Church Mission House, Poona, by the Rev. John Wilson, D.D, Charles T. Peters, Surgeon Bombay Army, to Mary, the eldest daughter of the Rev. Dhanjibhai Nourojee, Free Church Mission, Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SENIOR—February 18th, at Morar, the wife of Captain H. W Senior, 34th B. I., of a son, still born.
GLASS—February 15th, at Agra, the wife of J. W. Lister Glass, E. I. R., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SCHMIDT—STOUT—February 13th, by special licence, at St. John's Church Calcutta, by the Rev. A. H. Etty, M.A., Francis E. H. M. Schmidt, Esq., of Hanover, to Mary Isabella second daughter of W. R. T. Stout, Esq., Senior Branch Pilot, Retired List.

DEATH.

BENNETT—February 14th, at Cannanore, Mary, the widow of the late Mr. E. S. Bennett, of Bombay, aged 52 years.

The Daily "Bombay Gazette," *and the* "Bombay Gazette Overland Summary," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington*

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1874.

The utterly forlorn and helpless condition of the Government of Bombay would move one to pity, were it not that the Governor himself seems to remain profoundly unconscious of the verdict which the public opinion of all India has now pronounced on his failure to perform a ruler's first duty towards subjects who look to him to protect their lives and property. Sir Philip Wodehouse takes refuge from criticism in the congenial society of a select circle of believers in the policy of serene superciliousness; and, as he is one of those upright, narrow-minded, well-meaning men who, when a prejudice has been once implanted in them, cherish it as carefully as if it were a conscientious opinion, and who, according to the favourite theory of the late Mr. Buckle, are responsible for most of the mischief that is done in this world, there is every probability that he will go on blundering to the end of the chapter. His Excellency's latest mistake is the lecture he gave the heads of the Parsee community last Monday at Parell. There cannot be a doubt that, since the riots began, many Parsees have done and said things deserving the severest censure; and Sir Philip Wodehouse gave Sir Jamsetjee and his companions good advice, in recommending them to prune the exuberance of language which is the special weakness of Parsee journalists and correspondents of news papers who are indignant at the wrongs suffered by their community. The Parsees are an excitable and an educated people; and, when they put pen to paper, it is amazing how they seem to let their feelings run away with them. Almost every day for the last ten days we have received letters enough to fill a paper twice the size of the *Gazette*; and we are so far in accord with Sir Philip Wodehouse, that we have thought it an act of kindness to the Parsees themselves to put nine-tenths of these eloquent compositions into the waste-paper basket. But the Governor was not content with giving the Parsee press a gentle hint to be more discreet he went on to repeat at his leisure what Mr. Souter had said in his haste, that the Parsees generally have been as much to blame as the Mahommedans for their conduct during the recent disturbances. The official report of Monday's proceedings informs us that His Excellency's object in sending for Sir Jamsetjee and the other Parsee gentlemen was to induce them to "repress the ill-feeling "which continued to show itself on the part of the Parsees towards the Mussulmans. "His Excellency wished to be perfectly frank "with them, and, speaking generally of the "whole community which they represented, he "could not but consider the conduct of the "Parsees as injudicious and unconciliatory. "They must remember that the Government "could only put a stop to open breaches of the "peace; the sore of revenge and ill-feeling "between sect and sect, the Parsees themselves "must cure. The present bad spirit could not "be allowed to last for ever, and His Excellency "regretted that they had not supported Mr. "Narayen Vasudeo's laudable efforts, made "with the full support of the Governor, in the "way which they deserved." His Excellency also, in effect, warned the Parsees that the troops must soon be withdrawn, and that, if meanwhile they had not become good friends with the Mahommedans, the consequences would be on their own heads.

These feeble and foolish remarks are, we suppose, regarded by His Excellency the Governor as eminently judicious and conciliatory. The same want of sense is apparent in them which led the Governor yesterday to assure a Mussulman deputation that he had prohibited the Mohurrum processions for fear Parsees should attack them—a statement expressly designed, one would think, to perpetuate ill-feeling between the two races. To us such rash observations seem extremely offensive and unjustifiable; and His Excellency's concluding threat about the withdrawal of the troops betrays so strange a conception by Sir Philip Wodehouse of his duties as Governor of Bombay that we believe it must be commented upon officially by the Government of India and the Secretary of State. Throughout his address of Monday His Excellency chose to assume that both Mahommedans and Parsees have a good deal to forgive one another, and that peace can only be restored in Bombay if they are willing to make mutual concessions. But we should very much like to know what particular grievance it is that the Mahommedans have against the Parsees, and that they would show their magnanimity by forgiving. So far as we can make out, they have no grievance at all. The book some of them chose to object to was withdrawn from publication, though nothing had been further from the intention of the author than to wound the religious feelings of the Mussulmans of Bombay. Encouraged by this concession to their fanaticism, a riotous mob of Mahommedan ragamuffins broke into Parsee houses and temples, destroyed or carried off a good deal of property, killed one Parsee and injured a good many others. There was culpable delay on the part of the Police in suppressing this riot; the Government, instead of taking alarm at what had happened, accepted the assurances of Mr. Souter that the affair was of no consequence, and that nothing serious need be apprehended; and, on the third day of the disturbances, the Police deliberately provoked a more deadly affray than that of the first day by letting a procession of Seedees armed with sticks march into a district inhabited principally by Parsees, who—as might have been expected—should get their heads broken by Parsee clubs, as the result of this incursion, was inevitable, and no doubt the individual Parsees who took part in the riot and have been arrested will be duly punished. The cowardly assaults by groups of Parsees on individual Mahommedans will also, no doubt, be properly dealt with by the magistrates, though they ought to have been prevented by the Police. But the Governor ought not to have left out of sight the provocation the Parsees had received, nor should he have failed to remark the difference between the two classes of rioters. There is not a tittle of evidence to show that the Parsees ever for a moment contemplated any attack on the Mahommedan community or meant to offer any insult to the Mussulman faith; they simply fought against a savage mob from whom they thought the Police were unable to protect them. The Mahommedan rioters, on the other hand, directed their attacks not so much against individual Parsees as against the temples of the Parsee religion; and their main object was to commit outrages which they knew would be resented as the deadliest of insults by the whole Parsee community. It puzzles us, then, to understand what concession the Parsees can fairly be called upon to make to the Mahommedans. What is it that His Excellency wishes them to offer an apology for—for the scandalous failure of the Police to do their duty, for the obstinate indifference of a Government in league with an inefficient Police, or for the wrecking and defiling of temples which were as sacred to the Parsees as the Cathedral is to the Christians of Bombay? His Excellency ought surely to have stated the terms of the reconciliation he proposed. We have no wish to disparage the well-meant efforts of Mr. Narayen Vasudeo—though it strikes us as odd that the Government of Bombay should have done nothing itself for several days, and then employed a Hindoo gentleman as its emissary to patch up the quarrel that had broken out between Mussulmans and Parsees—but what wonder is it that his mission has not succeeded? There is no ill-feeling between the respectable Mussulman gentlemen whom Mr. Narayen met a few evenings ago and the Parsees; but their friendship will not prevent the recurrence of disturbances so long as the more ignorant and fanatical Mussulmans know there is no force in

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

(Concluded from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*).

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

TIRHOOT DISTRICTS, 20TH FEB.

I HEAR from credible official sources that 4,000,000 (four millions) of maunds of grain will be thrown into the three subdivisions of Durbunga, Seetamurree, and Mudhobani, alone, before the heavy rains commence. At the rate grain is now being imported into this district this will fully be accomplished. The "Southern Confederacy" of Contractors have already agreed to forward a lakh of maunds of grain per week from Chumpta to Durbunga. There is, however, great fear of the road between these places becoming practically impassable, because of the wear and tear of the roadway consequent upon the passage of the numberless carts which even now go over it. By another route, 80,000 or 100,000 maunds of grain are now being pushed into Seetamurree. This is all very well; but how much of this will reach, and reach in time, the most remote portions of the three subdivisions I have named? Chumparun is in a much more forward and prepared state than Tirhoot, yet even thitherward large amounts food-grain is being rapidly sent. From latest accounts, Sarun is much worse off than we expected; and large streams of food-supplies are being diverted in that direction.

More and more every day it is being felt that much of what is being done now should have been done long ago. Red-tapeism has wrought fearful havoc amongst our famine-preparations. If, long before Sir Temple's delayed advent, officials hereabouts had been able to act, and *then* report their acts, instead of being obliged to report what they proposed to do, and *then*, a fortnight or month after, receive authorization to act when the season of proper action was often over, much of that which is being done hurriedly and imperfectly now would have been leisurely and perfectly performed then. Any independent man with his wits about him travelling in these parts cannot but perceive this fact with uncomfortable plainness. Much of this official delay has had a very disheartening effect on zealous local Officials, and no wonder. The best men feel that all they have been able to accomplish is accounted as nothing. When they have carried an important point after long and tedious contention, they still find now that their tardy laurels are snatched from them by later and more powerful champions in the field.

I have been much surprized to find the Indian Press laying so much stress on the "one meal a day" cry. The famine is thought to be very severe, just because it is officially confessed that many of those who are pressed by scarcity confine themselves to one meal per day. The simple truth is, that one meal a day, if a really satisfactory meal, is very good rations indeed for the poorest classes of Northern Behar at this time of year, even after plenteous harvests. There is not the slightest doubt whatever that thousands are at this moment existing in these districts, who have but *one meal in two days*. I have made wide enquiries myself, and find this to be an actual fact. Thousands of the worst off in these districts just now would be very glad to have one *good* meal even every two days. But what they have to put up with is far worse. They subsist largely on berries, roots, succulent leaves, bark of trees, stray ears of grain, and scantily doled out charity. I greatly fear that gratuitous distributions of relief is being unduly delayed by Government in parts. Under this head I have just now received an important communication which I shall append as a postscript to this letter.

Will you turn to Sir Richard's telegram from Northern Behar, which was read at the great Calcutta relief meeting? You will see that he distinctly says that, according to his own experience, two-thirds of the fields of Tirhoot present a wretched appearance. He evidently refers to the spring crops. The rice was totally withered long ago. What is the inference to be drawn from this? The population of Tirhoot is, as you know, nearly four and a half millions. The *whole* rice crop has failed. *Two-thirds* of the fields sown with the spring crop presents, we are told, a "wretched" aspect. With these facts before me, I cannot understand Sir Richard's estimate of our only having to feed 1,000,000, at the utmost, in Tirhoot alone. Officials here are now saying 2,000,000, although the late rains have done more good than expected. I fear, in another month's time, they will be obliged to agree with me, when I said *four* millions.

I have not been able to give proper attention yet to the jail question. I have already made a good many notes on the subject, but I must see a little more for myself before hazarding any remarks. I am sorry to say, fires are breaking out in all directions, and it is feared some of them may have been purposely created by persons desirous of getting at secreted grain. I saw a fire yesterday in the heart of Mozufferpore, and I saw this morning a cluster of huts burning about three miles from the town. I have also seen, with my own eyes, a most extraordinary sight. Nearly every hut and house and shop in Mozufferpore, whether tiled or not, has on its roof a number of *chatties*, or earthen ware pots, full of water, ready to be used in the case of fire. The people are evidently alarmed. I should say that the police force should be greatly strengthened in these parts.

I have just met an official who has returned from Sahibgunge, which is in the north-west of this Mozufferpore sub-division. At Mr. Macdonald's factory of Kurnoul there, a golah is to be at once erected, and stocked with 20,000 maunds of grain. Severe pressure has begun there. Numbers are crossing over from Chumparun, and asking for work and food, and roads are to be made or repaired forthwith as relief works. Deoria Factory, about 13 miles S. E. of Kurnoul, is also to be relieved. A relief-circle, superintended by a sub-committee, is also at once to be formed; and Motepore Factory will be embraced within its limits. It is found that the natives are very ready to be employed on relief works; but the great difficulty officials have to contend against is, what relief work to give them. Road work is generally resorted to, as a last expedient. I suppose this is better than nothing.

P.S.—A gentleman in Tirhoot has just received the following letter from a German missionary of Durbunga, and has allowed me to forward to you a copy of it. I send it to you, simply omitting names. I confess the perusal of it has deeply affected me; but I leave you to comment editorially upon it. I have told you before, that I am constantly having letters of a very serious nature placed before me; this is but a specimen:—

DURBUNGA, 19TH FEBRUARY.

My dear——,—Having been unwell for several days I was unable to reply to your kind letter.

The information I can give you regarding the famine hereabouts is rather little, as the real seat of the famine is not in the cities but in the district. The villages are suffering everywhere fearfully. The rain in the beginning of this month has, however, encouraged them very much; and if our merciful God and Saviour will give us a few showers more by and by the famine will not last so long as it is anticipated. It is, however, very sad that so few Europeans even think of Him who alone can feed so many millions. Hundreds of schemes are made; every one wants to show his bowels of mercy, and to give advice how to spend money in relief works and plans, but real relief is very seldom given. According to my opinion, the wisest plan would have been to import as much grain as you possibly could get and to bring it into the bazaar for sale, Government becoming wholesale dealers. If you give the people work, but keep up famine prices in the bazaar, what is the use of it? A man who earns one and a half annas, or, if he is strong, 2 annas a day, cannot support his family by that, if a seer of rice costs almost 2 annas. If rice could be had only 16 seers for the rupee, there would be no necessity for any relief work, and hundreds and thousands will surely die if this be not effected. Even gratis distribution will not save them. People would find work without the "relief works" going on. Not lack of work brings on a famine, but lack of grain. Supply the bazaar with grain, and all is done; if you cannot do that, all you do otherwise is in vain. This is what the natives also think regarding the relief works; they say the money is thrown away; the people want rice, not labour. If, however, work should be made the means, then double the wages, and enable a man to support his family by working. Doth God intend to keep only them alive who can do cooly work? A man came to us some days ago offering his son about six years old for sale; he said that, while he was working on the road, his wife and a young child died from hunger, only this boy was left. How can a woman who has to nurse a child go and work on the roads or tank digging?

I asked Colonel Burn and also the magistrate to give me some grain to distribute among the real poor and destitute, but was denied it; they were afraid that by doing so I would draw hundreds and thousands into Durbunga, and possibly there might also come individuals who were able to work, and I might do harm by giving them grain.

Some days ago Colonel Burn gave an order to sell rice, which had got wet on the road and was altogether spoiled, for 20 seers the rupee. Well, there was such a gathering of people, that many had to go away without getting some. Only think of selling such rice! I hear that all the servants of the Maharaj[illegible] who earn not more than Rs. 5 per month get 2 rupees worth rice at 13½ seers for a rupee. Grain is coming into the bazaar now every day, and prices have fallen a good deal. Rice is now 9 and 9½ seers (Durbunga weight), maize 11 and 12 seers, *Boot* (gram) *Urid*, and others the same. There is a Government golah open, but I have not yet heard that grain is given out. They say that the labourers will get half their wages and a seer of rice. Well that is all what I know. After all we shall have a tramway from here to Chumpta ghaut, which will be the best thing of all; why not have it run to Mozufferpore also?

With kind regards, I am yours faithfully,

——.

I regard this letter as a very important one. Last, Government appears to be delaying opening its stores for gratuitous relief—I have also heard of this from other sources. 2ndly, famine stricken people are actually dying. 3rdly, poor fathers are trying to sell their children. What an awful glimpse of famine is given in this simple letter of a German missionary!

TURF NEWS AND CLUB GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 22ND JANUARY.

OUR countrymen have more than held their own in the International Pigeon Shooting Match at Monaco. Of the 54 competitors 19 were English, and three of the four prizes will cross the Channel. The most successful shot was Sir William Gall, Baronet, who won the premier prize, the Grand Prix du Casino—consisting of an *objet d'art* of the value of 3,000 francs and 12,000 francs added money. Sir William won without a tie, killing 9 out of 10, very good shooting, considering that the dampness of the atmosphere caused the smoke to hang so long as to preclude the discharge of the second barrel and that the distance was 30 yards. The birds, supplied from London by Hammond, were some of the best blue-rocks from Lincolnshire, and they flew remarkably strong and swift. They were all in good condition, having since their arrival been kept in a large and well appointed aviary, which the administration had erected at the cost of £2,500. The second prize, 4,065 francs, went to Mr. T. E. Walker, a gentleman favourably known on the turf as the owner of several high class race-horses, and a Monsieur Zuatart, a Belgian, luckily secured third honours, as two birds shot by Mr. Salting fell dead into the Mediterranean immediately after passing the boundary. Mr. David Hope Johnstone, Mr. Norris, Mr. Treherne Captain Neville, Mr. R. Peyton, Mr. R. Hennessy, Mr. Stackpole, Mr. Bedingfield, Mr. Arundel Yeo, Mr. Hornfold, Captain Shepherd, and Mr. Beaumont shot remarkably well, but were very unfortunate with several of Hammond's "trimmers," whose carrying capacity is very great, and will not be stopped within bounds without a second barrel.

The unseasonably mild weather has been productive of an unusually large number of good runs, and hunting men are at their wits' end for horseflesh wherewith to finish the season. The Quorn had a "clipper" on Friday last, time 30 minutes, and racing pace all the way. Sir Frederick Johnstone, Colonel H. Forester, and Custance (on the steeple-chase horse Doctor) with seven couple of bitches had it all to themselves. On the same day the Atherstone had a fine run—a nine mile point—and Baron Rothschild's staghounds ran hard and fast, the distance of which has been estimated at little short of 20 miles. Neither man nor horse could live with the hounds. The Bramham Moor, too, have been having a series of brilliant days: these hounds can both hunt and race their foxes to death. In Oxfordshire the Heythrop have had a succession of first rate sport that has not been equalled in Oxfordshire for many years.

I have cut the following piece of matrimonial literature from the *Liverpool Mercury*:—

JACOB—GRIFFITHS—Marriage is of God. He appoints: woman chooses: man consents. In temporals, registry suffices. Joshua Jacob Aber. By Jesus Christ, the saving strength of his anointed, in His only true church, the bride, the Lamb's wife; at Aber, Bangor, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Griffiths, of Henfaes, to Joshua, second son of Samuel Watson Jacob, late of Clonmel, Ireland, H. M. M.

It would be interesting to have Mr. Griffiths opinion of the woman's choice and the man's consent "nubere viro" a year hence, when some of the gilt has been rubbed off the gingerbread.

Detective Chapman, K Division, has discovered another heinous description of gambling, as he thought, but the very intelligent and over zealous officer was reprimanded by the magistrate for wasting the valuable time of the Court with such frivolities. Chapman, it seems, found the prisoner in the Mile-end-road surrounded by a crowd of "dirty boys." He had with him (so goes the report) a board in which were stuck several clasp knives, the handles pointing upwards. He had also a number of rings about an inch and a half in diameter, and the rings were thrown from a distance at the knives, with a view to "dropping" one or more over the handles. The prisoner sold "six goes" for a penny, and any one who succeeded in getting a ring over received money or an equivalent. The officer took the prisoner into custody, as he thought it was a gambling transaction, and the "balance of chance" in favour of the prisoner. If all the "cocoanut shies" to be found on the Downs on a Derby Day were to be brought up as gambling transactions, the Epsom magistrates would have all their time absorbed in such nonsense and the game dear to the Cockney would be no more. I suppose that players at Aunt Sallies would be the next victims of detective Chapman.

The Earl of Winchilsea has been a good deal before the public of late, and has this week been much disappointed in not being permitted to convert himself into a "Picciola." But a peer may not flower within a prison's walls. His Lordship had ordered goods from Savory and Moore, the famous Bond Street vendors of "pick-me-ups" and other drugs, for which he did not pay. They sued him in the County Court and recovered a judgment against him which he failed to satisfy. They plaintiff's attorney made application to the judge to show cause why his Lordship should not be committed to jail, but was told that the defendant, being a peer, enjoyed immunity from arrest. His Lordship then called on the Court with the commitment summons and said he hoped the judge would commit him, but this favour could not be granted, his Honour remarking "it would not avail to have the defendant committed, as he might subsequently claim his release and perhaps take legal proceedings for his arrest." Proceedings for illegal arrest were doubtless Lord Winchilsea's *arriere pensée*.

A decided move has been made in favour of Rob Roy for the Two Thousand Guineas. I have never seen this colt, but I hear that he is a somewhat bigger horse than his distinguished relative, with the same drawbacks—in at the elbows and stilty fore-legs—which prevented the wondrously speedy Macgregor getting down the Epsom hill. All Necklace's progeny have this faulty conformation. Nothing whatever was known about Rob Roy last year, as it was found impossible to get him ready, though very high hopes were entertained of him. I suspect that his present position is more owing to the *prestige* of his famous brother than to any sterling merit. Peck has as yet been able to discover in him from actual trial. This clever trainer insists that Sir William Wallace's Champagne and subsequent defeats were all wrong, and I think that he must be in the right in the case of the race at Doncaster, which was certainly not secured by the best performer of the very moderate lot contending. In the opinion of the racing and betting public, however, Rob Roy is the best favourite, for money, of the Russley team, and it may be that a second Macgregor surprise is in store for us. Rumour has been busy with another dark candidate, a colt by Blair Athol, out of Secret Treasure, in Dover's stable, for whom Lord Rosebery gave 680 guineas at Doncaster when a yearling. At the same meeting Packington and Chieftain were knocked down to Mr. Bruton for 1,600 guineas and 1,150 guineas respectively; and, though the first named overgrown son of the Duke managed to get back £400 of his purchase money at Goodwood, Chieftain—a powerful and very good looking son of my favourite Mandrake—has not yet earned the price of his oats. "We have only seen one good two year-old so far" was the Admiral's verdict as Ecossais ran away from his field at Ascot and Newmarket. This is a horse I would sooner back at 6 to 4 on the day of the race than at 50 to 1 now. I have all along persistently written that the colt's "understandings" would never stand training, and moreover from the extraordinary manner in which Fordham rode him each time he ran gives me the impression that the speedy Blair Atholl is not, in racing parlance, "thoroughly straight," and might show the white feather when fairly collared. Irrespective of Ecossais, M. Lefevre has other formidable strings to his bow in Feu d'Amour, Novateur, and Exilé: to say nothing of the heavily engaged jet dark pair, Boulet and Regenerateur, of whom the highest expectations were once formed. Boulet split his pastern last year, and the last named is famous from being own brother to the mighty Gladiateur. Neither Newry nor Couronne de Fer are, unfortunately for their owners, in the Two Thousand. My opinion of Marsworth is that he is too big to stand training, though if Hayhoe, who has had long experience of horses of this stamp, can bring him fit to the post as he often has done King Tom's he will be bad to beat. The weights for the Grand, National Steeple Chase, the Chester Cup, the City and Suburban, and the other great spring handicaps were published this morning. For the great Liverpool race Distur bance heads the list with the steadier of 12·9, and even with this weight this grand animal is by no means out of the race. He has been decreed to give 7 lbs. to Ryshworth and 2 lbs. more to Defence, whose chance a former letter will have informed your readers I consider the best of the powerful Machel stable and second to none of the ninety-three subscribers. Eurotas, the all-victorious hunter, will carry 11·3, which, judging by past performances, he is well able to do. Sterling with 9·8 has been honoured with first situation in the Chester Cup, to which race 500 sovereigns have been added. But as I notice that this distinguished son of Oxford is advertised for stud purposes, we shall hardly see him perform. Cremorne and Winslow are, by the weights in the City and Suburban Handicap, pronounced to be the two best five year olds in the country, and I prefer Mr. Savile's horse of the two. 9·7 will hardly stop the Derby winner over his own ground, and it is to be hoped that Maidment, who has been nearly killed out hunting but is slowly recovering, may be well enough to wear the bright yellow jacket. No horse ever foaled can come down the Epsom hill faster than the Derby winner of 1872. The Lincoln Handicap, with its tempting 1,000 sovereigns of added money, has attracted 159 subscribers, of whom 81 have paid. Here again Wenlock, with 9·4, is at the head of the tree, the speedy Chandos coming next with 8·7, and then Andred with 8·5. Andred and Newry, 7·7, is decidedly well in. Speculation is not particularly brisk, the coming elections absorbing public attention.

Mr. Hawkins' speech of Wednesday last, closing his address to the jury, must be regarded as one of the greatest forensic efforts on record. When the learned gentleman sat down he was greeted with a burst of applause, which for some minutes the stern orders of the Lord Chief Justice failed to arrest, who very justly remarked that "there was nothing so offensive to the administration of justice as such demonstrations in a Court of Law." Every body who had ever listened to the great advocate expected that his speech would be lucid and perhaps humorous, but none were prepared for such a burst of simple, manly, impressive eloquence, at times solemn rather than impassioned. It was free from all false clap-trap or barbaric ornamentation, and the Claimant winced under his merciless lash like a stricken hound. Hardly less gratifying to the feelings of Dr. Kenealy could have been the summing up of Sir Alexander Cockburn yesterday, whose speech he stigmatised as being "an unceasing torrent of invective and foul slime." The proceedings at Bow Street Police Court against Jean Luie stand adjourned from week to week until the trial at bar has terminated, when it is intended to produce the Claimant as his principal witness. Mr. Whalley has been examined, and has, in a great measure, explained away his letter to the Dock-master of Southampton asking him to aid Luie's departure for America. A very strong feeling is abroad that the accused was the steward of the Osprey, and that in so stating he has told the truth. Mr. Lewis, the famous criminal attorney who is for the defence, has received a "warning" from the Lord Chief Justice. Mr. Whalley, having paid the £250, is now at liberty and comes forward again for Peterborough. It is considered improbable that the Westminster jury will agree as to a verdict, and that the Claimant has therefore a chance of preserving his liberty.

Mr. Gladstone's dissolution of Parliament at the moment when the country has a surplus of £5,000,000 and millions of our fellow-subjects in India are in daily expectation of an impending famine, and when, therefore, the advice and action of Parliament might have been thought to have been of benefit, is almost universally condemned except by place hunters of his own party.

POONA GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, 24TH FEBRUARY.

RATHER peculiar weather since Sunday last, though not unpleasant to those blessed with good health. Fever is rife in both city and cantonment, and especially among children. Throughout the night of Sunday, till up to about nine o'clock on Monday morning, a slow drizzle set in, which has left the atmosphere moist and cool. Previous to Sunday the weather had grown exceedingly warm, the days being almost insufferable, and even the nights and mornings having lost all the refreshing pleasantness of our late cold weather. All Monday, however, was delightful the "winds were laid with sound"—not that of the "wild Mahratta battle," nor yet the ruder noises, perhaps, of Moslem rioters, but the

"Here sm I, love; are you there?"

of the birds that "ring Eden" through the green trees in monsoon weather—and Monday was specially monsoonish. The "woodpecker tapping," not in his favourite tree, it not being here, but in the less poetical *pippal*, and the drooping flowers "looking up" again, to droop more hopelessly, I fear, ere long, as the weather-wise anticipate both an early and more than usually severe hot weather. The month of March is most dreaded, as in April and May we have an occasional sea-breeze, to say nothing of the mango showers that fall then, with their rather disagreeable accompaniments though of thunder and lightning which generally kill one or two people annually in Poona. Small-pox has already made its appearance, and cholera following is only to be hoped against a flight to Mahableshwur is forestalled with much self-satisfaction by the "upper ten," while the "lower million" look enviously in the direction of those pleasant hills whither they would fain be even if it were but to drive on its monotonous way the "official quill" where the chances would certainly be less than they are here, say they, of realizing the first great curse.

May I speak here of a very exciting game of billiards played here the other day, by A. and B., in the presence of some half dozen spectators. The game was not to be played for nothing either; a wager was laid: "pegs all round." A chose his cue, and chalked it for at least one minute fully, staring sublimely in the meantime at B., whom the Goliath-like considered a mere David. They "tossed for places in the start," and the Philistine A. was to commence. He looked once more magnificently at B. and smiled grimly; but as B. was not annihilated, A. waved his cue, and assumed a picturesque attitude, and with great vigour struck the ball the first blow. The effect was terrible, electrical; the ball flew, regardless of the "spot" it was intended to strike, and sent into shivering fragments a large beer-tumbler that was standing on an adjoining table! The proprietor of the rooms stared at A., which vulgar stare A. scorned to return; he only put his hand into his waistcoat pocket and said rather menacingly—"damages?" "One rupee," quoth the proprietor. "Tiff," said A., as he shot the sounding coin athwart the baized board on to the table among the bits of broken glass. They game then proceeded, and after a dreary hour, perhaps broken by the unmusical "crack, crack," of the billiard balls, which were persistently "keeping shy" of the pockets, and bounding in any but the right direction, from the "cush," which latter was sometimes too "spongy" and soon after "too hard," A. proudly proclaimed that he was glad to have the opportunity of treating his friends to "brandy and sodaw," and stood the "pegs round" with the same grim smile as before.

The tomfoolery of the Moburrum has commenced, and the military guards look sufficiently awe-inspiring to any savage breast that might feel its "angry passions" rising. The Mahomedans here seem no less anxious than the Parsees to know day after day how matters are going on in Bombay. The former fail to look ferocious, though they curl up their moustache occasionally when they see the latter. The Parsees, be it said, scorn to look at the said moustaches or its proud curl, and walk away just a little quicker perhaps than they might have done on ordinary occasions. They have wisely resolved furthermore not to go near a tazia or a punjah for the life of them. An old Mahomedan was telling me the other day that the Sircar has quite misunderstood the rioters in Bombay. In the first place, said he, the expression used by the English translator in reference to the lady whom they regard as sacred, simply signified nothing more than that she was by the sacred right of the Mahomedan law the mother only of the Prophet's children, while the term used by Mr. Jalbhoy in the same place had a wider signification. He then added, somewhat illogically, that Parsee pride is beginning to soar too high now—that there is indeed nothing left for it to aspire to save the building of another tower of Babel, whereon to reach the heavens; and that the late riot was a timely check to their folly. He again added in a slightly contradictory vein, that the respectable and educated of the Moslem community meditated no harm to the Parsees; but that the riot was caused only by the rabble and illiterate mob,—that the Cazees disuaded them in the Musjids from any revenge, and that the "flock" promised to obey. He wound up his harangue by saying, in lowered tones and with a graver countenance, that the Englees did wrong in stopping the Moburrum processions! I heard from another Mahomedan source that the Cazees ought to be marked. A seemingly holy invocation from them to the feelings of such roughs as Callasee Seedees, who, after being some time confined to their buggalows, are inclined for any excitement on coming to shore, is sufficient to inflame their benighted minds to any outburst of fanaticism. But how can such a charge be brought home to these preachers? By having at the head of the police a man like Forjett—one who will not consider it degrading to mingle with the lowest wretches in the meanest of disguises, so that the odour of their mind became a thing familiar to him, one who studied and was therefore acquainted with every shade of the Oriental nature, and made it the business of his life to return adequate service to the State for the liberal salary it allows him;—and not a man who lolls away his life in luxurious saloons in the refreshing atmosphere of Malabar or Cumballa Hill, and allows the seething flats of an island entrusted to his care to look after themselves. In short, it requires a man who has seen a good deal of *Indian* life, and given striking evidence of the detective element, before being appointed to so responsible a post. Terrific rumours are afloat here as regards the stringent measures adopted by Government for the prevention of any disturbance during the Moburrum, some of which are—1st, that if *any one* is seen in the streets after midnight, he will be summarily disposed of, *i.e., shot*; 2nd, that if any one says *dean*, before it is *daylight*, he will be delivered into Egyptian darkness forthwith; 3rd, that if any one plays a drum after a certain not very early hour, he will be drummed out of camp without ado;—and so on. People say that Bombay ought to have some permanent security in the way of *militaire* when Poona troops return to us,—that otherwise the old smouldering fire will break out some day with more terrible force than it has hitherto done, and what satisfaction is it to the injured parties to stick on a plaister after inflicting a wound? The Parsees will always be ill at ease unless some such arrangement is made and commerce will in consequence greatly suffer. The Mahomedans and Parsees, wherever they co-operated in business transactions before, will scarcely be able now to look on each other in the light of *brethren* or even partners. Thus trade will, perhaps, in no little degree be affected and the peace of the country will always be in jeopardy. Your rigorous challenge to Government has convinced many against a belief in mere pandering to power of Indian journalism, and you have certainly set an example to the Press in India.

Mr. and Mrs. Bennee performed here last night to a miserably scanty audience. That they have visited us at a wrong time there can be no doubt, as several officers, in the hope of having some pig-sticking, are now away in Bombay, while others have gone, or are going, to the hills; but even then these artistes might have been better patronized.

Of course you have read all about the fighting buffaloe that killed his owner here not long ago. He was a noble brute to look at, though always known to be of a doubtful temper. He is said to have horned to death his previous owner likewise; but this, I have reason to believe, is a mere stretch of fame. To tell of his savage proclivities now, is so telling, don't you see?

I see you have published the entrances up to last current of the ensuing Bombay Races. Some good sport is looked forward to. At this time a few "tips," as I take them, relative to the first day's races will not be unacceptable to your sporting readers. For the "Dealers' Plate," out of twelve entered, it is very likely that four only will start, viz., Desert Born, Delawur, Amnesty, and Mozuffer. Arab Child and Blood Royal, though not scratched, will, I think reserve their powers for next year. Of the four that are likely to start, Major Lindsay's chestnut beauty, if anywhere near racing form, will certainly carry off first honours. If the distance were not 2 miles, Delawur would be dangerous, though even now his chances are not bad. Amnesty's miniature size is against him. However, as they stand at present, I would place Desert Born first, the other three for choice. For the "Byculla Club Cup," out of ten entrances, I think three alone would come to the post—Merry Legs, Tokay, and Marquis. His Highness Aga Khan's Saum, being light weighted according to the terms of the race, might make a fourth. This will be the event of the day, as all the best Arab platers meet for the first time this year in Bombay. Merry Legs, if in a merry mood, would be here very dangerous, though Marquis, the Madras slasher, has defeated this noble little bay before. Marquis, I am afraid, will be stale, as he has just had some good running at Madras. Tokay is in splendid muscle now, having been very wisely allowed to rest since the last Poona meeting, and he is indeed not to be sneezed at; but, on the whole, considering all matters, past and present, together, I should give a pin's choice to Merry Legs. The next in the programme is the "Drawing Room Stakes." Out of the eight entered, four will, I think, start—Light Dragoon, Jamil, the Clown, and Stoic. If his weight were less than it will be, Light Dragoon would have drawn off these stakes; as it is, I should place the game little Jamil first. The "Forbes Stakes," which at one time used to be the St. Leger of Bombay, comes next, and it is needless to say that Kingcraft will for this race have less occasion than ever to stretch his neck. The Quack and Ranger might meet him, which they should not have done if I were in the boots of either of their owners. Last on the Card will be the Maiden Gallo-ways. Out of nine entered the following three will, I have reason to believe, start:—saladin, Meerakhore and Gendarme. I would place these in the race in the order named.

ALPHA.

THE POLICE HAPPY THOUGHT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—How is it that the nine Parsees, apprehended only last night and placed before the magistrate this morning, charged with having been concerned in the riot of Sunday week, were not taken up on the spot? It is a matter of surprise to me that the police should have been so vigilant and so wide-awake, while engaged in the think of the affray, as to remember the features of these Parsees and to be able to take them up fully nine days after the riot. I have always understood that rioters must be taken up, if taken up at all, on the spot, while committing a riot, and this deliberate apprehension of the Parsees at this late hour can only be taken as an additional indication of the weakness of the police and their undue desire to conciliate the Mahomedans.

A PARSEE.

24th February.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE PARSEE DEPUTATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—To the mind of that portion of the intelligent public who is accustomed to weigh serious matters *dispassionately* and *with justice*, there cannot be the shadow of a doubt that the advice which unfortunately for his reputation as a Governor His Excellency tendered to Sir Jamsetjee and the other Parsee Shetts whom he had invited to Parell last Monday, not only shows bad taste, but too clearly reflects the feeling with which he looks down upon their community. That the feeling should have at all an existence in the heart of His Excellency is surprising. It cannot be denied also, that it is owing to his implicit belief, like his faith in the Gospel, in the "exaggerated," unfavourable, and unfounded reports which it is the interest of the person most involved in the matter of the riots to communicate officially.

Sir Jamsetjee would be but doing his duty as a *man* and as head of his community by informing Sir Philip somewhat in the manner following:—"We have heard with pain the advice which your Excellency has, we are afraid, without cogent reasons, thought fit to give us. With due deference permit us to say that both the reproach and the intimidation are unmerited. We shall be glad to do all in our power, consistent with the feelings and honour of our community, to bring about a harmonious state of things. And if your Excellency is determined to act dispassionately and with justice in the matter of these unfortunate riots, then we would humbly suggest, as already suggested by the unanimous cry of the intelligent public, to appoint a commission of inquiry. We shall be happy to abide by its judgment if fairly conducted. And if we are much to be blamed we shall eat the pie of humiliation and penance. But pray do not, your Excellency, think of bullying us as you have now done, and condemn as unheard. If you are determined to hear one side only—and that the side of the breakers of law and order—you are at liberty. You might in that case withdraw the troops to-day—and give the signal to the budmashes to repeat the deeds of mischief of Friday the 13th. Let them plunder our property desecrate our temples; above all, *exterminate* our hated race. Let them understand that Government will not interfere, but rather aid them in their lawless deeds—and allow the whole thing to end without an end. In such a case let the world judge between our actions and the actions of your Government."

25th February. D.

THE REGATTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly insert the following in to-morrow's paper regarding to-day's Regatta:—

The winning boat in the six-oared gig's race was the boat that was handicapped last year, seeing that she is not a *bona-fide* ship's gig and was evidently constructed as a racing boat, it would only have been fair to have handicapped her on this occasion. This was, however, not done. It is to be hoped that if she is again placed to compete with ordinary six-oared gigs, that notice of the fact may be given to the owners of the other boats concerned.

A DISAPPOINTED CHINEE.

24th February.

PHARISEEISM IN EXTREMUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your account of the executions of Tuesday, referring to the Parsee murderers you say—"Not a single Parsee priest visited them, nor did any Parsee whatever do so except one miserable woman, with whom Cowasjee (one of the murderers) used to cohabit." Now, Sir, allow me to inform you that this wretched woman was not a *Parsee* but a *Mahomedan* of the name of Tac. I shall be obliged by your inserting this letter in order to correct the wrong impression tha might otherwise be made upon those of your reader as are not aware of the facts that amongst the Parsees there are *no* such women.

If you will allow me, I may here mention that both these murderers were Parsees in name *only*, for were they not *out-castes* in every sense of the word as was borne out by the facts that *not a single* Parsee went to see the execution, not a single Parsee priest even followed their dead bodies to their last resting (?) place. This is not all—their bodies were not even allowed to be deposited in the usual Towers of Silence. They were out-castes during life and out-castes after death.

25th February. RETRIBUTION.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at our rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines.....Rs. 1
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

DACOITY.—A karkoon while going to Wudwan was a few days ago looted by a gang of dacoits.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Tuesday at the House of Correction on the body of a prisoner named Luxmon Raghoo. The jury found that death was caused by diarrhœa.

ARREST OF OUTLAWS.—We learn from the *Kattywar Summachar* that Mr. Hurrypunt, Police Superintendent at Rajcote, has arrested some outlaws with extensive property in their possession.

ARRIVAL OF A CHIEF.—On Tuesday a Native Chief arrived here from Kattywar with about twenty-five armed followers, and has taken up his residence temporarily in a bungalow at the Grant Road.

FALSE PRETENCES.—The Senior Magistrate yesterday sentenced a man named Linga Poochaty to three months' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of obtaining by false pretences a silver wristlet and two rupees in cash, belonging to Bheema, woman.

THEFT BY A SEAMAN.—John Sullivan, a European seaman, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, with stealing three gold rings and fifteen rupees in cash, belonging to Ameena, woman. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

DANGER OF LOADING CHILDREN WITH ORNAMENTS.—A Mahomedan boy, aged about seven years, named Balloo Hajee Meeya, was reported to the police as missing since Tuesday morning. The boy was found on the evening of the same day at the Null Bazaar, without his waist chain.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's Jury was empannelled on Tuesday at Bhendy Bazaar concerning the death of one Ludha Soons, who died in consequence of injuries received from a fall from a window in the second storey of a godown at Lower Colaba. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—James Kearns and Olof Olstone, seamen of the British ship Prospero, were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty. The magistrate advised them to return to duty, and on their expressing their willingness to do so, they were ordered to be sent on board accordingly.

THE ORGAN RECITAL IN BEHALF OF THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.—The following is the programme which is to be performed in the Town Hall on Friday:—

Organ Solo....."Cujus Animam".....Rossini.
Organ Solo..... From Symphony in F.....Beethoven.
Tenor Solo....."The Pilgrim of Love".....Sir H. Bishop.
Organ Solo..... Adagio, Organ Sonatas, No. 1.....Mendelssohn.
Organ Solo..... Grand Prelude and Fugue.....J. S. Bach.
Baritone Solo.. David singing before Saul (scena)...L. Bordese.
Organ Solo..... Offertoire (No 4, in A major.....Lefevre Wely.
Organ Solo..... War March ("Athalie").....Mendelssohn.

PEACE CONSERVANCY.—It was announced by beat of *battakee* on Tuesday to all the residents of the Cantonment and Bazaars, that by the order of the Cantonment Magistrate, Colonel G. C. Everard, the police had been directed to warn all Europe shop-keepers, goottas and petty country-liquor sellers, in the Cantonments of Poona and Kirkee, to close their shops, &c., from Wednesday the 25th instant, to Saturday next, the 28th instant, *both days inclusive*, during the Moburrum Festival. So far the Moburrum is passing off very quietly. The authorities have, however, taken the precaution to issue orders that no sticks or bludgeons of any kind shall be carried in the Cantonment and City until the close of the festival.—*Deccan Herald*.

THE ORGAN RECITAL IN THE TOWN HALL.

WE print elsewhere the programme of to-morrow's Concert, which is of a most attractive character.

The two vocal solos are to be sung by well known amateurs, who have already placed Bombay under obligation by their past services.

Official duty has called away from Bombay an accomplished amateur organist whose name was in the programme, one who is well known as having rendered able service at the several Popular Concerts. The Committee congratulate themselves on having secured the services of a young gentleman to preside at the organ on this occasion, whose repute is not unknown, but who will for the first time in our Town Hall discourse sweet music on our organ.

THE COLLISION ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

FULL details of the late accident to the troop train with the left wing of the 58th Regiment on board, have now reached us. A correspondent writes:—

The left wing of the 58th Regiment, while travelling by rail on the night of the 14th instant from Khundwa towards Deolalee, had a narrow escape from total destruction. The train left Khundwa shortly after 5 P. M. and had proceeded about 35 miles on its journey, when, at a place about 3½ miles beyond a station called Chandnee, the third from Khundwa, it came into violent collision with a goods train travelling in an opposite direction on the single line of rail. The night being dark, and the line curved, the drivers of the trains were unaware of the danger that thereatened them until the engines were within 100 yards of each other. Their efforts to slacken speed, therefore, availed but little. When the two trains came into collision, they were each travelling at a not less rate of speed than 25 miles an hour. They met with a fearful crash, and it is a marvel—indeed almost a miracle, considering the awful character of the collision—that a terrible destruction of human life did not result. Fortunately for the occupants of the troop train, five waggons, laden with baggage, consisting chiefly of soldiers' *selitas* and packs, intervened between the carriages and the engine. These waggons were smashed to atoms and it is conjectured that the soft and yielding nature of their contents broke the force of the collision. Had the carriages filled with soldiers been next the engine, five or six of them at least would have been smashed to pieces, and as each carriage contained 36 men, the loss of life that would have occurred can easily be imagined. As it was, three lives, if not four, were sacrificed. The European guard of the troop train was pitched out of his break-van at the very end of the troop train, and, falling underneath the wheels, was almost cut to pieces. His head was taken off, and the left arm and thigh fearfully mangled. The stoker of the troop train

THE WAR IN ACHEEN.

(Correspondent Pinang Gazette.)

ACHEEN, 28TH JANUARY, 1874.

No doubt the news of the fall of the Craton will have reached you through official channels before this comes to hand. The great crisis, which all eyes were looking for as something sensational, has come and past, and disappointed everybody, the captors included; true it was almost a bloodless battle, but never was a victory so barren of results as that of the Dutch over the supposed *capital of the Achoen*. The Craton had been having a shell thrown into it at intervals for a week or more previous, and on Saturday the 24th instant a reconnoitre was made and the *place found evacuated*, the Dutch troops took possession of it the same afternoon and found only one or two extremely old and decrepit men to represent the Achinese army. Every thing had been removed *the Achinese with all their effects having vanished to "parts unknown."* It was reported that a large number of cannon were found, but a visit to the locality yesterday gave ocular demonstration of fourteen only, almost all old and useless. There is no doubt however, that other and better guns were at the command of the Achinese very many embrasures were untenanted and appearances once were in the favour of the conclusion that they had recently been occupied. On one old brass gun, of perhaps 20 feet in length and 14 feet bore, was the following antique Brand "Thomas & Richard Pit, Brethren made this Piece. Anno. 1617. Of the guns that have been left, 3 were planted in the mud, some were *dummies*—The ancient piece above alluded to, could have been of no possible use for fighting purpose, its metal was only about 2 inches thick and inside the bore it was very rough. There are, as every one suspected, three walls surrounding the Craton itself, but as it looks now it would only be by a stretch of imagination that could lead one to consider it worth while defending. It is a most wretched looking affair altogether, composed of old tumble down or rather breaking down wooden houses, every where grown over with rank vegetation and what is pointed out as the Sultan's residence, is a very rude construction, out of repair, and in every respects a most uninviting looking wooden shanty, scattered around it are huge rice baskets with smaller ones attached, probably where the troops got their allowances served out. Old house and broken up chests lie scattered about in every direction, in fact a large collection of every thing useless and offensive might be easily made, but not one article of use in any where to be seen. An empty powder Magazine is in the centre, which apparently was a very ill arranged affair, for in it many of the Dutch shells had burst. The most singular feature of all is, that there is no place within or attached to the walls that could shelter the defenders from shells, this is very astonishing, seeing that these people knew well how to construct such places knew will how to construct such places. Through the absence of which it became impossible for them to hold their stronghold against the Dutch, who, as it turns out, pursued the very best tactics they could have done viz saving their men and using their mortars. The Dutch seem not be much elated over their victory, and it most be very fast-kilsing to fight with an enemy who will not negotiate, disappears snddenly, and none can tell when, how, or where he may next turn up, and worse than all, *takes all valuables with him*. The Dutch are now masters of the town, or city of Acheen but where the vanquished are and what will be their next step are equally unkown. I believe some kind of understanding, has been come to with the Nazair men, their canoes now go out among the shipping, they seem wishful for peace. I forgot to mention that after the Dutch took possession of the Craton, a messenge from the Achinese appeared with a flag of truce and cooly informed or sent or a message to General van Swieten to the effect that the Dutch where as far from the conquest of Acheen as when they first landed.

(COMMUNICATED)

Acheen, 28th January, 1874.

You would hear by the "Baron Mackay" that the Craton had fallen into the hands of the Dutch on the 24th.

From what I learn now, it is most probable the Achinese, as a body, have been out of the Craton sometime—and only adew menleft as a blind.

The Dutch even begin to doubt whether the place they have taken is actually the Craton or not, and are most awfully riled at having been so fooled.

I have not had time to learn much, but I am told there are only 14 guns remaining in the Craton—the whole of them of most ancient make, one with the date of 1617 upon it.—English make. Also that an Ambassador from the Achinese had been with the Dutch, not to treat for peace, but to inform the that they (the Achinese) were as far off being conquered as ever. This last statement I heard on board the "——" and have also heard it from other quarters. I give it just as I have it.

Those who have been in the Craton describe it as a pretty strong building, but it consists of fortifications only—the socalled place being little more than wooden sh ds. The Sultan is reported as at Pedei Batoo.

This tug (Ardjeno) is leaving directly, I have no time to write more, shall embrace the next opportunity.

The Dutch on the *storming* of the Craton lost some twenty-one killed and wounded.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JAVA PAPERS.

Straits Times, Feb. 12.

EARLY in the morning of the 27th ultimo, a salute of twenty-one guns announced to the inhabitants of Batavia, the fall of the Craton of Acheen. The circumstances attending its fall are thus detailed in a private telegram published in two of the Batavia journals, in large type.

"Penang 27th January. On the 22nd instant, the Kraton was reconnoitred. Terrible bombardment during two days (22nd and 23rd instant.) The arrival of the 2nd battalion from Padang on the 23rd, enabled investment to be completed and communication to be cut off. On the 24th, a circuitous movement was made around the Kraton and also ac attack on the principal gates. The enemy, fearing to be cut off, took to flight over the walls and through every outlet, without offering much resistance. Our loss is not yet known, but probably slight. The enemy have suffered greatly from cholera; our fire on the 23rd caused them heavy losses."

From correspondents' letters, which, with General Van Swieten's official diary, bring down military operations to the capture of Kotta Petjoet on the 13th ultimo, the following particulars are drawn: The Mosque, after capture, was fortified, and preparations were vigorously made for further operations from it against the Kraton. The enemy continually, But with slight effect, kept up a fire upon the garrison of the, Mosque and made an attempt to sur prise them, on the 10th ultimo. The General thus describes the attack:—

"10th January. At 1 A. M. the Mosque was heavily fired upon from the Kraton; during the whole night, there was more firing than usual, but on this night, there was, in addition, much noise and uproar. At about 2 A. M. a large crowd making a terrible noise, approached the Mosque, but, being checked by rapid volleys, remained at a respectful distance and speedily retreated. On the same night the eastern portion of the bivouac was fired upon. During this night, the total loss amounted to three privates slightly wounded; our fire must have, certainly, inflicted much greater injury on the enemy. The excited condition of the enemy made their chance of effecting a surprise, small."

As usual in other parts of the world, there is, and has been in Acheen a war party and a peace party also. On the 11th Jan., a friendly headman of the latter party, who had promised to declare openly for the Dutch, if they succeeded in taking the Mosque, affirmed, when consulted on the subject, that he was afraid to do so. He furnished, however, some valuable information, and advised that the troops should capture a pleasure house to the S. W of the Kraton from which a plunging fire could be directed upon the latter. This pleasurehouse was a kind of stone tower which was a residing place for the Sultan of Acheen's wives, and is named Kotta Petjoet. On the following day, a detachment sent out thither, in conformity with the headman's advice, captured Kotta Petjoet and some fortifications in the neighbourhood, with the loss of 17 wounded. The Achinese did not make great resistance. The same headmen represented that some of the Achipese in the Kraton were wavering, and that many of them had lost heart and left it in despair, and had gone, in consequence of the great mortality there from the cholera. He asserted, too, that the Achinese had lost heavily in the various combats and that, on the day of the storming of the Mosque, 100 of them were killed and only 20 wounded, around and near the Kraton. One of the *Indier's* correspondents says, that the men from Pedir went home from the Kraton, after losing 25 per cent of their number from cholera. Another correspondent of the same journal writes as follows:—

"A high official of the Sultan of Acheen, and also Panglima Polim, the latter's first Minister, lately visited the headman of Compong Marasa to urge him to take part in the war against the Hollanders; but the said headman answered, that as long as he himself was not attacked, he would continue neutral. Panglima Polim, with 400 men armed with muskets, thereupon marched forth to compel, by force of arms, the headman of Marassa to make common cause with the Sultan and fight; but after some fighting, he had to give up his design and retire beaten back."

The murder of the messenger who conveyed General Van Swieten's letter to the Sultan, is thus described in the General's diary:—

"5th January.—Mas Samo Widikdjo was murdered at Lodgbatte, by the brother of Panglima Polim, by having water poured into his nose and mouth, after he, being laid on his back, had had his throat pressed closely by means of a piece of wood; this death punishment is there usually inflicted on thieves and adulterous women."

The following paragraph is from the *Java Bode* of the 26th ultimo:—

"On a certain day, 6 persons were made prisoners of war at Acheen, and brought befor General Van Swieten. Th Commanding Officer presented each of them with a dollar and let them depart in peace. Some days afterwards a spy brought news that when these six Achinese had returned to the enemy's army, and had reported to the chiefs what had happened to them, the principal leader thus addressed them: "You have stood in front of that General, is it not so? And none of you had the courage to make efforts to kill that man?' He immediately gave orders to his followers to strike off the heads of the six Achipese, which was immediately done."

The following is extracted from the Acheen correspondence of that journal.—

To day (Dec. 5th), a large British man of war arrived in Acheen roadstead, conveying a letter directed by the Queen of Britain to the Sultan of Acheen, in answer to the latter's request for support. How the answer is framed is not known, but it appears that counsel is given to the Sultan to acknowledge the sovereignty of the Netherlands. The commander of the man of war came ashore with some of those on board, in order to view our bivouac and pay their respects to the Commanding Officer. As nobody was inclined to undertake the conveyance of the letter and as General Van Swieten had informed the commander that the bearer of *his* own letter had been murdered, the commander requested that he might be allowed to leave the letter in the General's hands until an opportunity to forward it should occur. The Commanding Officer granted this request."

The same journal in its number of the 27th ultimo publishes the following:—

"In the *Straits Times* appear various communications regarding what Mr. Read, the Consul General for the Netherlands, has stated regarding the inaccuracy of Reuter's telegram; amongst them is an article from Mr. W Marshall, Reuter's agent at Pinang. We fully agree with what is said by the editor of the *Straits Times* regarding these articles. Though people may find fault with the Netherlands India Government for too great sensitiveness, yet, in our opinion, it is quite in the right, and acts intelligently, when it immediately contradicts false information. An unfavourable, but incorrect report may, if it be not immedia tely corrected, lead to injurious results, on account of the bad impression made by it in Holland and elsewhere. The Netherlands funds would certainly be affected materially."

CHINA AND JAPAN.

(Overland China Mail Feb. 5th)

JAPAN.

According to the *Japan Gazette*, the taunts and insults from Corea to Japan, are increasing, and sooner or later there *must* be war.—An attempt has been made to assassinate Iwakura, the prime minister. He was seriously wounded, but managed to escape and lay for a time in a dangerous condition though now progressing very favourably. Five of the assassins are in custody.

The arrival of the *Vasco de Gama*, was made the occasion of a fête on board her at Yokohama. Sir Harry Parkes was present, and proposed success to the new line of which she is the pioneer steamer.—The trade of Nagasaki for 1873, is said to shew most unfavourable returns.—The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer Relief, has been lost off the island of Hirado, near Spex Straits. The date is not given. The passengers, mails, and 60,000 dlrs. treasure were saved, and transferred to the Golden Age. The general cargo is safe, and will be sent forward.—The troubles in the provinces of Satsuma and Higo are quite settled. Several of the leaders of the rebels have been imprisoned.—The address of the Diplomatic Corps to the Mikado, on New Year's Day, has, says the *Japan Herald*, given serious offence in high quarters.

CHINA.

Li Hung-chang proposes to free Pechili from the floods that have lately become chronic. The Peitang river is to be deepened, and the Tatsing river (through which the Yellow River now finds its chief outlet) is to be embanked in sundry places.—Mr. Seward U. S. Consul General is about to make a tour of the Southern ports.—A new and elegant little theatre has been opened at Shanghai, seating 700 persons.—The light to be erected on the Southern extreme of Lamocks has been landed and will shortly be lit.—Jinrickshas have become popular in Shanghai.—A masonic hall was to come off at that settlement on the 3rd Inst.—Mr. Commissioner Taintor has received instructions from the Inspector-General of Customs to collect meteorological observations from all the open ports, for the benefit of vessels trading on the coast.—It is said that the Chinese Guilds at Ningpo are thinking of having a line of telegraph erected, from the city to the Fire Stations in the Foreign Settlement. They have applied to Major Watson of the Anglo-Chinese Force, to carry out the idea.—Wan seang has resumed his duties as Prime Minister.—The Peruvian minister was received by Prince Kung at the Tsungli Yamen on the 31st Dec. It is said his reception was cordial.—The usual New Year visits were paid by Prince Kung, the Presidents of the various Boards, and the High officials of the Tsung Yamen to the foreign ministers, on the 5th ulto.—Formal prayers for *snow* were offered by the emperor on the 7th ulto. various princes being commissioned to pray for a similar favour at different temples within the Forbidden City.—A "Necropolitan Directory" is to be published at Shanghai, the work containing an Alphabetical Register of all the graves, tomb-stones and monuments in Shanghai and Pootung, in the old, new, military and Samen's cemeteries, followed by the epitaph or inscription.

HONGKONG.

The P. & O. S. S. *Madras* has replaced her shaft and again taken her place on the hearth for Yokohama.—Rear Admiral Garnault arrived in the French ram *Belliqueuse* on the 3rd inst.—A cricket eleven from Swatow and Amoy are coming down to play the local club.—The marriage of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh was celebrated on the 27th ulto. The men-of-war in harbour dressed ship, many buildings were decorated with flags, and a parade was held of the troops, when H. E. the Governor addressed the men. A ball in honour of the event was given at Government House on the 2nd.—A Yacht race, won by *Wave*, took place on the 23rd ulto.—All official offices close at Canton on the 6th for one month's vacation. The ceremony of Meeting the Spring and Beating the Ox was gone through on the 3rd inst.—The Canton authorities have despatched some soldiers to the borders of Annam to fight the remnants of the Taiping Rebels.—The Hill from Queen's Road to the Race Course is to be cut away and levelled: work has already been begun.—A good deal of wreckage has been seen off the southern end of Formosa but it is not known to what vessel it belongs.—It is stated that the 80th Regt. will shortly be replaced by marines from Yokohama.—The Hongkong Hotel Company has declared a dividend of 5 per cent on the par value of the shares.—The China Traders Association has declared a dividend of Rs. 200 per share.—At a special meeting of the Union Insurance Company of Canton the offer of Messrs Jardine Matheson & Co., to place an amount equal to the necessary Reserve Fund to the Company in one of the Banks was unanimously accepted.—The Adjourned Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to discuss the currency question came off on the 2nd. It was finally resolved, on the motion of the Hon. J. Whittall, to request H. E. the Governor to communicate with the home authorities, with a view to arranging for the coinage in England of a suitable dollar.

SIR. S. BAKER ON THE FUTURE OF AFRICA.

LIVINGSTONE, Baker, and their fellow-labourers have made it clear, that the central regions of Africa are fruitful and healthy, and require only the fostering influence of steady good government to make them in time rank among the most productive parts of the earth's surface. Sir Samuel Baker assures us that Central Africa, so far from being a sandy Sahara, is "a magnificent country rising to a mean level of nearly 5,000 feet above the sea; from this elevated plateau mountains rose to various altitudes; the climate was healthy, the soil extremely fertile, and the landscape resembled a beautiful English park, the rainfall extended over nine or ten months of the year; the country was well watered by numerous streams; the population was in many districts large, and where the slavers had not penetrated the native were well-disposed." This is an attractive picture, and as it promises revenue as well as less substantial advantages, it is not surprising that it excited the ambition of the Khedive. The Egyptian Government were more fortunate than they deserved in securing the services of such a leader as Sir Samuel Baker, and after parting with him—not apparently on the best of terms—in replacing him by Colonel Gordon, the famous adversary of the Taepings. But time only can show, whether the acquisitions formally made by Baker to the territory of Egypt will be consolidated by his successor, and permanently brought into subjection. It is unnecessary to say that such undertakings as coffee culture or cotton growing, for which Sir S. Baker describes the Central African plateau as admirably fitted, cannot be even tried until a strong government of some kind enforces order, and begins the work of civilising the negro.

Is that work after all a hopeless one? Is it likely to be prosecuted with single-minded energy by the Egyptian Government? Where will it lead us, and by what path? To these questions, which have an interest for us that could scarcely perhaps be justified by mere logic, Sir Samuel Baker's answers are neither very clear nor very encouraging. The work of civilising the negro, he admits, is not outside the bounds of possibility; but it is beset with difficulties, and must be, in any case, very gradual. Some ages hence, the native population of Central Africa may have advanced to the threshold of civilisation; but even then, Sir Samuel Baker is evidently of opinion that the results will not be of very remarkable value. As to the part which the Egyptian Government is capable of sustaining in this work, the late Commander of the Khedive's expedition is more explicit. Turks and Egyptians are wholly unfit, he affirms, to civilise the less advanced races, and he backs this judgment with a propcsition which appears to us preposterous, that polygamy and the social system of Islam are inconsistent with civilisation, and that therefore a Musculman conquest would only be injurious to the native population. This is surely a narrow view to take. The Mohammedan system may not be a high type of political and social organisation, but it is at least an organised system, and secures very fairly, where it is yet vigorous, the permanence of order and of the relations of society. History must be all at fault if it is possible to deny that Islam has done a great civilising work, and has raised to self-respect and national dignity, races sunk as low in the scale of humanity as the negroes of Central Africa. Of course it may be said that the Mohammedanism of modern Egypt is lifeless and corrupt, and has no longer the energy to conquer, to discipline, or to organise a chaos of savagery like that which Sir S. Baker describes as existing in the great Central plateau. But if it has any life and power left it is foolish to condemn it out of hand, because it retains the practice of polygamy and other institutions of which Western Europe has got some few centuries ahead. We entirely agree, however, with Sir S. Baker, that the work of establishing an orderly government in the newly-conquered territory will be carried out most usefully under English, or, at all events, European administration; and it is to be hoped that the Khedive, in his premature longing to drag taxes out of his new domains, will not interfere with the arduous task that Colonel Gordon has taken in hand.—*Economist.*

BISMARK AND FRANCE.

THE week ending Saturday, January 24th has (the *Spectator* says), been full of foreign rumours. Prince Bismarck, either desiring a new war with France, or resolved to humiliate France, or determined to convince the Pope that France is powerless to help, has directed Count Arnim to warn the Duc de Broglie that as the French Government suppresses journals disagreeable to itself it ought to suppress journals disagreeable to an ally. The Duc de Broglie consented, and after a Council of Ministers, General Ladmirault was requested to suspend the *Univers*, for two months, lest its articles should lead to diplomatic complications. Moreover, the Duc Decazes, Minister for Foreign Affairs, on Tuesday mounted the Tribune, and without mention of Germany, which had probably demanded some such explanation, declared that no difference of opinion existed between Italy and France, that all rumours of difficulties existing, were "absolutely false," that the Marquis de Noailles had been appointed Plenipotentiary at Rome, because he was willing, "while surrounding the Pontiff with sympathetic and filial solicitude," to maintain without any mental reservation, with "Italy, such as circumstances had made her," pacific and friendly relations "which are rendered necessary by the general interest of France."

Both these acts of deference have been well received by the Assembly, which has no wish for another war, but both undoubtedly help to make the nation submit to any sacrifices, if only it may rearm itself. The momentary effect is probably to strengthen the present Government, which has carried its Mayors' Bill by a majority of 40; but the ultimate effect must be to weaken the attachment of the Clericals and increase the power of the Left, who on ecclesiastical matters alone agree with the German. It is stated that Prince Bismarck still demands the punishment of the Bishop of Nismes for ill-advised words about the Emperor, and that other demands are coming forward, but there is as yet little foundation for this statement. The French Government has scarcely any power over French Bishops, and a prosecution for libel would only result in an acquittal. There is something unintelligibly mean in all this German sensitiveness to mere abuse, but it may be only an instrument for inflicting humiliation upon France.

THE HOME MONEY MARKET.

THE course of the money market has entirely borne out the remarks which we last week offered to our readers. There has been a considerable demand for silver to the East in consequence of the Bengal famine, or rather in consequence of the preparations of the Government to meet it, and, under ordinary circumstances this demand would have exercised a considerable influence on our money market. On former occasions when silver has been wanted for the East, gold has immediately been sent from this country to purchase it. Several of the most important countries of Europe had a double standard of both gold and silver and in both of these, large stores of silver in consequence existed. Gold was the only article which would purchase that silver, because it was the only one which could replace that silver in use as a coinage. A demand for silver in London then operated almost as directly on the London money market as a demand for gold, because gold was sure at once to be sent from London, as the most certain and next effect. But now the usual course of things is disturbed. The German Government must be a considerable holder of silver in consequence of the coming, change in its coinage and must be glad to sell this silver for remittance to the East. And in that case, probably it will not require gold in payment. Probably it has arranged its coinage operations, so as to have enough gold, and will not want more, because it is able so fortunately to get rid of its silver. This silver we may presume to be a surplus which it can get rid of at once owing to this fortunate accident, but which otherwise it must have held for a long period,

Of course this, like everything else relating to the secret government at Berlin, can be given as a conjecture only, nor can we even say with certainty what amounts have been sold as yet by that Government. Confident statements have been made, but they are also confidently denied by persons likely to be well informed. That the German Government has sold some considerable amount is certain, but what that amount is we cannot be sure. For the present, therefore, some degree of uncertainty hangs over our money markets. A cause which would ordinarily tend to raise the value of money is counteracted in its effects, but we do not know how far it is counteracted.

In other respects money is very easy in the open market, and will continue to be so till the great revenue payments of this quarter have produced their usual effect, and have transferred much money to the Bank of England. The reserve in the Banking Department is not so much as we should wish to see it, though quite as much as the Directors of the Bank consider to be at all necessary.—*Economist.*

LORD NORTHBROOK'S COUP D'ETAT.

(Spectator, January 24.)

LORD NORTHBROOK is in earnest now; that much at least is clear. The telegrams of Wednesday, received in London with so little attention, really signify that he has exerted his power as Viceroy in the most decided, not to say despotic fashion; has superseded Sir George Campbell, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in his most important duties, and has entrusted the whole control of the campaign against the famine to a member of his own Cabinet. Sir Richard Temple is to "report" to the Lieutenant-Governor as matter of courtesy, but he is appointed by the Viceroy, is selected from his own Cabinet, and is obviously entrusted with powers which in practice will override those of the Lieutenant-Governor. No man in his senses, and least of all Sir Richard Temple, would have taken upon himself such a responsibility—which he could, of course, have declined, men of his rank in the service not being managed by direct orders—without the right to appoint his underlings, to give direct and final orders of the most decided character, and to act independently of any authority except the Viceroy. Indeed, it would appear from the terms of the *Gazette*, that he is appointed Associate Lieutenant-Governor, an office utterly unknown in India, and which could only have been created under the sort of direct sovereignty which the Viceroy *in extremis* is entitled to exercise everywhere except in Madras and Bombay, where, to perform such an act, he must either be personally present, or exercise the strange power granted him under the last regulating Act of issuing a decree which for six months shall have all the force of an Act of Parliament. Henceforth Sir G. Campbell has no further responsibility for the famine, which rests primarily upon Sir Richard Temple, and ultimately with its whole force upon Lord Northbrook himself.

The motives of this extraordinary act of power—which, though perfectly legal, has no precedent in the last quarter of a century, and indeed no precedent at all since the time when Lord Wellesley, indignant at the pusillanimity of the Madras Government, travelled into the Presidency to compel the Governor to declare war on Tippoo Sahib—are not very far to seek. Sir George Campbell is very ill, so ill that his medical advisers have positively refused to attend him if he stays beyond March, and is not in close harmony with the Viceroy as to the steps immediately to be taken. He obeys orders of course, but of course also he obeys them without cordial or hearty approval. He has asked pertinaciously for immense measures of precaution, some of which have been taken; while others, such as the prohibition of exportation, have been regarded as too ruinous to the future of the country, and too flagrantly unjust towards the districts not yet stricken. The Viceroy, either aware that Sir G. Campbell was too ill to do the special work suddenly thrust upon his shoulders, or wearied of opposition to a settled policy, has determined to make the new work a special function, and has naturally selected Sir Richard Temple to perform it. We say naturally,—first, because Sir Richard has evidently won the confidence of the Viceroy; and secondly, because he will, by April at latest, be Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and any break in his authority over all persons connected with the famine will thereby be avoided.

The step taken is perfectly legal, for the power to take districts out of a Lieutenant-Governorship has been repeatedly exercised; and as the Viceroy can dismiss a Lieutenant-Governor, he can of course appoint two men at once to fulfil the function, and we need not stop to discuss whether so unusual an act is pleasant or not to Sir George Campbell. It may be a severe blow or a necessary relief, for anything we know, or he may himself have suggested it; and at all events, in a crisis like the Bengal Famine individuals must, if the public welfare requires it, be trampled out like snowheaps, while the Viceroy alone can decide whether the necessity exists or not. We should say it did not, believing Sir George Campbell to have taken from the first the right, that is, the pessimist view of the situation; but Lord Northbrook has the right to decide, and if he believes that Sir Richard Temple can save the people, and that Sir George Campbell cannot, whether from illness or ill-counsel, he is perfectly right to postpone claims of any sort, and even the ordinary Constitution of his Empire, to that supreme necessity. But that his responsibility is thereby terribly increased cannot be denied, any more than the fact that one-half the Anglo-Indian world will regard his selection with a feeling of dismay. That he has chosen the most fit or the most unfit man in India, is patent to all who know Sir Richard Temple, and we doubt if there are five men in the entire Services who will venture to say peremptorily which he is.

Sir Richard Temple is, to the great majority of his own service, as well as of outsiders, a kind of puzzle or enigma, which they hardly expect to solve. That there is much, very much, to be said in his favour, they all admit. He has undaunted courage, invincible energy, capacity for securing obedience, and a talent rising almost to a genius for making himself acceptable to his chiefs. Lord Lawrence, Lord Dalhousie, Lord Canning, Lord Mayo, we believe, and now evidently Lord Northbrook, have all expressed the same opinion of him and his abilities. He was the best Secretary Lord Lawrence ever found; is said, as an administrator, to have turned the Central Provinces from a jungle into a civilised province of the State, and certainly did convert it from a burdensome acquisition into a revenue-producing country. His power with his pen is as notorious as that of Warren Hastings, "whom nobody," as Francis wrote, "could answer," while he can slave at his work like the late Lord Derby when something he chose to do had actually to be done. But he undoubtedly failed as Finance Minister, and India rings with stories of his ways, his bizarre vanities—as, for example, his striking a medal in honour of his own Nagpore Exhibition, and putting his own head on it (laurelled), instead of the Sovereign's—and his strange, cynical sayings, one of which has probably done him more harm than all his despatches have done good. His opponents declare that he *is* the person he so precisely resembles, viz., the late Emperor Napoleon,—that he has energy rather than largeness of thought, that he produces cheerful obedience rather by selecting inferior men than by attracting the strong that the is apt to be found unprepared when preparation is most needed, and that, above all, he uses to excess his power of writing bulletins. The latter charge is true, and we would warn all Members of Parliament and Missionary Societies to obtain the most exact returns from their friends or agencies, to check the statements we shall shortly have; but for ourselves, we should, but for one point, incline strongly to the belief of the high officials, who have invariably, or almost invariably, stood by him heartily, and who must know his capacities. We do not distrust his energy, his resourcefulness, or his ability to make men work; but we do distrust his interest in saving Bengalee lives. Not that he is a man hostile to natives. He will probably do his utmost to save the Beharees, who are soldiers by tradition and instinct; but he has, we imagine, some of that dislike of the intelligent but non-fighting Bengalees which is so marked a feature in the character of North-West Civilians, and which once, we are told, induced him to say that Bengalee opposition to taxation mattered nothing, for Bengalees would not rebel. He may never have said it, but both the character of the man and the manner of his selection and his history inspire us with a fear that he will look too carefully to the Treasury and guard the State too much against the people. He may not, however, for he probably understands better than any man in India what this country expects of her Government, and how completely he will himself be held responsible; and if he understands it, there is no doubt of his strong action in the direction desired by the English rather than the Indian politicians. The chance he has longed for all his life, of doing some work visible in Britian, is fairly before him now, and Parliament has at least this certainty, that it can fix responsibility. The absolute Viceroy has overriden etiquette, tradition, and official proprieties to find his own agent, and the famine-stricken people of Behar and Bengal are in the hands of Lord Northbrook and Sir Richard Temple. How terrible their task will be may be guessed from the following little paragraph, written by an eye-witness, in the *Post*:—"The difficulties of transport are not less than I stated they would be. It is found that the railway can convey only 2,000 tons a day at its best, and that, considering the pressure of other traffic, it could not do this long. Bullock-carts are with difficulty obtained. Water conveyance, which is the least expensive and most used, begins to present many inconveniences. All but the large rivers are fast drying up. Only one who is accustomed to the rising and falling of Indian rivers can have any idea of the great rivers that sink in a month into a shallow, elongated, motionless lake, through which all sailing is stopped by numerous mudbanks."

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!!

BEST PREVENTED.

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